

U.S. steps up efforts over Taba

TEL AVIV (R) — The United States is stepping up efforts to solve the Taba border dispute, which has stalled Israeli-Egyptian relations and blocked wider Middle East peace moves, Israeli diplomatic sources said Friday. They said State Department legal aide Judge Abraham Sofaer, who has been mediating in the dispute over the 700-metre Red Sea beachfront, was expected to visit Israel next week to launch a process of conciliation and arbitration. Mr. Sofaer would travel between Israel and Cairo if there were prospects of a breakthrough, they said, adding that this might open the way for a meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Israel refused to hand back Taba, site of a luxury hotel, when it returned the rest of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt in 1982.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرائي

Kuwait blames saboteurs for fire

CAIRO (R) — Kuwait's emir has accused saboteurs of causing a series of explosions which damaged the Gulf state's main oil export refinery this week. Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak telephoned the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, on Thursday to express condolences and reassure him of Egypt's support. MENA reported the emir as saying the Tuesday night blasts were "limited terrorist sabotage operations" which would not stop Kuwait's progress. The fires at the Mina Al Ahmadi plant 32 kilometres south of Kuwait City were extinguished, and officials said production was not affected.

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Haj Hassan returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan returned Friday from Geneva after heading the Jordanian delegation to the 72nd session of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The minister said Jordan had strongly criticised the report submitted by an ILO fact-finding mission on the situation of Arab workers in the occupied territories as the report was marginal and did not examine in depth the sufferings of the Arab people and the humiliating situation that prevails in the occupied territories.

Kuwait businessmen leave, minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of Kuwait businessmen left Amman Friday night after concluding a six-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Tourism Authority. The team, which toured various tourist sites, explored investment opportunities in the tourism sector and the head of the delegation said that further studies were to be undertaken to implement various projects soon. He said the Kuwaiti minister of finance and economy, who arrived in Amman on Friday, would sign a touristic accord with Jordan.

Writers Association elects officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Writers Association (JWA) on Friday elected a new board for a two-year term. Those who won in the elections were Wahmond Shuqair, who received 95 votes, Dr. Khaled Al Karaki (94 votes), Bader Abdul Haq (91), Ibrahim Al Abisi (90), Fakhri Kassar (89), Mu'ayyad Al Attili (84), Salem Al Nabhas (84), Abdullah Radwan (81), Nemir Sarhan (79), Ahmad Al Vesleh (77) and Ibrahim Khaleel (73). The new board will hold a meeting on Saturday to allocate responsibilities among its members and the Jordan Times has learnt that Dr. Karaki, present JWA president, is most likely to be re-elected.

Key Egyptian ministers head for U.S. talks

CAIRO (R) — Three senior cabinet ministers left here on Friday for talks in Washington on assistance for Egypt's ailing economy with U.S. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank officials. Planning Minister Kamel Ganzouri, Finance Minister Salah Hamid and Cabinet Affairs Minister Asif Obeid were expected to seek more U.S. economic aid, to discuss possible IMF standby credits and review planned reforms.

Gemayel in Italy

MILAN, Italy (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was staying for the last two days at Lake Maggiore in northern Italy, the national news agency ANSA reported Friday. The agency said Mr. Gemayel was on a private visit and was resting at the lake. Reports from Kuwait said Mr. Gemayel was expected in Kuwait on Saturday.

Jamal Obeidat wins Irbid by-election

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jamal Obeidat, head of the Irbid Cooperative Organisation, claimed a sweeping victory over six other candidates in the Irbid by-election held on Thursday to fill a vacant seat in the Lower House of Parliament.

Mr. Obeidat, 47, received 22,366 votes while his closest rival Dr. Abdul-Majid Nuseir secured 10,335 votes. Mr. Mohammad Bashir Ghazawi came third with 8,213 votes followed by Dr. Anwar Shaboul with 3,828, Mr. Ibrahim Jaradat with 1,298, Mr. Suleiman Ajlouni with 384 and Mr. Yusef Alayneh with 168 votes. In a statement to Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times following his victory, Mr. Obeidat said he was honoured to be chosen to serve the citizens of Irbid Governorate. "Irbid Governorate has given me more than I expected," Mr. Obeidat said. "I will stay close to my fellow citizens."

He said the governorate "has chosen its representative to Parliament after a careful study of the needs of both the private and public sectors."

He said he will work towards the implementation of his election programme with all sincerity and responsibility.

Mr. Obeidat pledged during the election campaign to work towards providing higher



Jamal Obeidat

education for all citizens seeking it. He said professional training in the Kingdom "should be reoriented so as to respond to the needs of the country." He pledged support for women's rights and stressed the need for establishing an agricultural policy based on scientific studies and research. Mr. Obeidat said that in accordance with the constitution, "there should be more work towards guaranteeing basic democratic freedoms based on the

freedom of expression, thought and (political) organisation."

Mr. Obeidat's wife Aida Al Vitteq, a leading woman activist and president of the Irbid Women's Federation, reportedly lobbied for her husband in women's circles throughout the election campaign until election day.

Low voter turnout may have hurt Dr. Nuseir, who was considered much stronger than Mr. Obeidat inside Irbid itself and weaker in villages dominated by relatives of other candidates.

Governorate officials and Irbid officials said Friday that the election was conducted in an orderly and proper manner. Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin lauded, in a statement to Jordan Television after announcing the results, citizens' cooperation and thanked them for their cooperation.

Nearly 40,000 citizens out of 139,700 registered voters cast their ballots until 4 p.m. Thursday. The turnout did not exceed 10 per cent of the registered voters in Irbid city centres while it reached 40 per cent in the governorate's villages.

Streets and main squares in Irbid during the morning hours did not give any sign of an ongoing election process. The slow pace did not gain much momentum later in the afternoon.

By 3 p.m. only 37 votes were cast out of 500 registered voters at the Irbid Community College booth. At the Amman Bint Valek School, 67 votes were cast out of the 900 registered.

France denies reported release of 2 hostages

BEIRUT (AP) — A French embassy official denied on Friday that kidnappers have released any French hostages in west Beirut despite reports by police and witnesses that two Frenchmen had been freed.

"Believe me it was all a movie," said the embassy official, who requested anonymity. "No one was freed. The convoy returned empty handed."

He said French embassy officials waited 20 minutes at a west Beirut location, "but no one from the kidnappers showed up or made contact," the official added.

He was commenting on police and witnesses reports that two hostages climbed out of a car loaded with gunmen in front of the Continental Hotel in west Beirut's seaside Ruche district and climbed into a French embassy green Peugeot at 7:30 p.m.

In Paris, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was quoted by an aide Friday evening as saying that "the announcement of an eventual liberation of two French hostages in Lebanon is unhappily not confirmed."

"At 1930, the French ambassador in Lebanon informed the premier that he had no information whatsoever about an eventual liberation of hostages," the aide said. He said Mr. Chirac was following developments closely in his office.

Mr. Chirac has said repeatedly recently that "not a day passes" without him being actively involved in trying to obtain the release of the French hostages.

French embassy officials first drove to the Beau Rivage hotel in Ramlet Al Baida district, where they were joined by Algerian embassy diplomats.

All waited for about 20 minutes inside the cars and then abruptly sped off to the Continental in Ruche, where two men climbed out of the gunmen's car and boarded the embassy bullet-proof Peugeot, the witnesses and a senior police officer said. They declined to be named.

One theory that made the rounds after the French denial was that last-minute negotiations on the release hit snags and no deal was worked out.

Beirut battles continue

BEIRUT (Agencies) Rival militiamen traded heavy artillery, mortar and rocket fire across Beirut's green line on Friday in one of the battlefront's worst flare-ups this month, residents said.

The shelling coincided with rocket and machine-gun skirmishes between Shiite militiamen and Palestinians struggling for control of refugee camps in west Beirut.

There was no immediate word on fresh casualties along the green line or from the camps, where some 145 people have been killed and hundreds wounded since fighting began a month ago.

A senior Palestinian official said large quantities of arms had been taken into the Beirut camps and the fighting there would continue. Beirut's Al Ubshuh Al Arabi (Arab Week) magazine reported.

"Large quantities of weapons have been brought back to the camps," Salah Khalfat, number two in the mainstream Fatah group headed by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, was quoted as saying in Tunis.

"(The) Beirut camps battles could be long, but I'm optimistic that we shall come out victorious," Mr. Khalfat, known as Abu Iyad, was quoted as saying.

But he added that Tunis-based PLO leaders, ousted from Beirut with thousands of their fighters, during Israel's 1982 invasion, were not planning to return. "This is out of the question," he was quoted as saying.

A leading Iranian clergyman on Friday called on the Iranian-backed Lebanese Shiite militia and Palestinians to end their month-old war in Beirut and join forces against Israel.

The appeal was made by Ayatollah Imam Kashani in a sermon during open-air mass prayers at Tehran University, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

The agency quoted Ayatollah Kashani as saying it was tragic that two groups were fighting each other while Israel and "arrogant" foreign powers were continuing to pressure the Muslim nations of the world.

Last week Iran sent its acting Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati to mediate a cease fire. But fighting erupted again after he left Beirut.



Irbid citizens exercise their right to vote on Thursday (Petra photo)

A.F. Keilani reelected head of veterinarians association

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Dr. Abdul Fattah Keilani was reelected president of the Jordan Veterinarians Association (JVA) on Friday after a close election race with Dr. Ahmad Ajlouni.

Dr. Ajlouni, who secured 70 votes against 74 for Dr. Keilani, later contested the legality of the elections and his bloc abstained in elections for the council's six-member executive committee.

Dr. Ajlouni ran under a "vocational labour bloc" while the incumbent president headed a bloc of "vocational solidarity," which won all the six seats in the executive committee.

Dr. Ziad Almomani (61 votes), Mahdi Agrabawi (62), Othman Keilani (58) and Esma Sabritwon seats in the council in the first round of elections and Shaher Khreis and Yusef Bataresh received 33 votes and 27 votes respectively in the second round.

Dr. Ajlouni threatened to file a lawsuit at the supreme court to "nullify legal violations" of the JVA statute covering its elections.

Non-members of the association who are not eligible to vote participated in the elections. Dr. Ajlouni contended in an interview with the Jordan Times. He charged that a number of

Jordanian veterinarians based in Syria, in addition to army officers and military service personnel, cast their votes in Friday's elections. These categories were not eligible to take part in the association's elections, he said.

"We withdrew a lawsuit contesting the legitimacy of previous elections under pressure of a tribal reconciliation, but this time we are not going to bow to any sort of reconciliation," Dr. Ajlouni said.

He said that violations were witnessed during the previous elections.

A total of 150 doctors cast their votes in Friday's election which was originally scheduled to take place on June 6 but was postponed after failing to secure a quorum of 150 voters, two-thirds of the eligible registered members. Three of the ballots cast on Friday were declared invalid.

Dr. Keilani said after his victory that he would work towards implementing his election programme to the fullest extent. His programme includes efforts towards establishing a new ministry for animal health or a separate department at under-secretary level at the Ministry of Agriculture for developing the Kingdom's animal wealth.

Pretoria adopts sweeping detention-without-trial bill

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A controversial bill allowing detention without trial for 180 days was adopted on Friday by a government-dominated council, clearing the way for enactment despite opposition from parliament's Indian and mixed-race chambers.

The bill was approved on a 35-to-22 vote after an eight-hour debate in the powerful President's Council, which is controlled by supporters of the governing National Party and can adopt legislation stated in the three-chamber parliament.

Under the bill, police can detain people without trial for 180 days, compared with the current 14 days.

The council was expected to follow the vote within a matter of hours by adopting a second tough security bill — providing security forces with sweeping powers in any district declared an "unrest area" by the minister of law and order.

Critics maintain the legislation will enable President P.W. Botha to maintain a state of emergency under another guise. There has been speculation he may lift the nationwide emergency declared June 12 after he has the new powers.

All that remains for the detention bill to become law is Mr. Botha's signature.

In other developments on Friday, the bureau for information reported six more violent deaths, including a 5-year-old black child shot by police, raising the unrest death toll to 54.

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Botha rules out imminent independence for Namibia

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa on Friday effectively ruled out imminent implementation of an independence plan for Namibia (South West Africa).

President P.W. Botha told a meeting in Pretoria it was clear that no agreement on removing Cuban troops from Angola could be reached before Aug. 1, when South Africa said it would start implementing the independence plan for the territory.

Mr. Botha, who announced the Aug. 1 deadline in a speech to parliament in March, set the removal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for putting the long-delayed United Nations independence plan in motion.

He said Friday: "It is ... clear there will be no agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola before Aug. 1, because Angola rejects such a solution."

Mr. Botha said that Pretoria had repeatedly said the Cuban presence was the last stumbling block in the way of independence for the vast desert territory.

The South African government maintains its standpoint that a reasonable and just election in terms of the settlement plan is simply not possible as long as about 40,000 Cubans are in Angola," he said.

Mr. Botha's proposed Aug. 1 plan involved U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for a truce between South African forces in Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which have been locked in a stalemate guerrilla war for 20 years.

The ceasefire would be followed by a South African withdrawal and the arrival of international forces to supervise general elections in the former German colony.

Political analysts said after Mr. Botha set the Aug. 1 target date that his offer stood little chance of getting off the ground and Africa's last dependency faced a long road to independence.

King resting in London

LONDON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein was resting on Friday after undergoing a successful surgery for a minor ear ailment.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the King, who is on a private visit to Britain, is expected to spend a few days more resting before returning home.

The King arrived in London last Saturday from the U.S. He held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher earlier this week and addressed the British Royal College for Defence Studies (see page 4).

Soviet deputies urge arms talks with U.S. Congress

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet parliamentarians proposed on Friday that there should be discussions on arms control questions between themselves and U.S. congressmen at a special meeting and suggested such talks could be held on a regular basis.

Members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, offered to meet their counterparts in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Soviet deputies, who made their proposal in a resolution reported by the official news agency TASS, said the meeting should take place shortly.

They said it should deal with each side's mutual concerns over U.S.-Soviet strategic arms control agreements and could also cover the issue of a nuclear weapons test ban.

"Such meetings could become regular, and their participants could exchange views both on

questions related to observance of existing agreements and the elaboration of new agreements," the Soviet parliamentarians said.

TASS, commenting on votes in Congress on Thursday which urged President Ronald Reagan to abide by the SALT-II strategic arms accord, said: "The administration is up in arms against the congressional action."

The house called on Mr. Reagan by 256 votes to 145 to stick to SALT-II, while the Senate Armed Services Committee made the same appeal in a 10-9 vote.

The deputies criticised the Reagan administration's decision to stop adhering to SALT-II as "a very dangerous step on the path of disrupting the entire existing regime of arms limitations, and undermining the possibilities of concluding more far-reaching accords in this field in the future."

They attacked the administration's assertion that Moscow has violated SALT-II and other arms control treaties as "groundless and having malicious aims."

Washington reiterates stand on Palestinian homeland

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. administration has reaffirmed its position that self-government by the Palestinians in association with Jordan was the best chance for peace in the Middle East.

In response to reporters' question about a statement made in Lebanon by New York Cardinal John O'Connor voicing support for the creation of a Palestinian homeland, State Department spokesman Charles Redman reiterated the "firm view" of the United States that self-government by the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, in association with Jordan, offers the best chance for a durable, just and lasting peace.

Cardinal O'Connor said on Thursday the Palestinian people must have security and the chance to set down roots, adding that if their plight were not resolved "it would have to spawn terrorism."

The cardinal was briefing reporters in Rome on a three-day

trip to Lebanon this week, during which he failed to establish direct contact with five missing Americans.

Cardinal O'Connor, who had a lengthy meeting with Pope John Paul about his trip, was asked about a report which quoted him as calling for the establishment of a Palestinian homeland.

"I used the term Palestinian homeland as the opposite of the term homelessness," the cardinal said. "The Palestinians need some security, some roots. If the situation continues it would seem to me that it would have to spawn terrorism."

"For a long, long time now there have been hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees living in misery. Whole generations are being reared in a situation that I would think would have to spawn a great deal of bitterness and hate," he said.

He called the situation of Palestinian refugees "a grave violation of human rights."

U.S. confirms planned exchange of Mideast views with Soviets

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman confirmed on Thursday that the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to meet in Stockholm next week to exchange views at the experts level on the Middle East. The U.S. team will be headed by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

"These discussions will be held within the framework of exchanges with the Soviet Union on a whole range of regional issues," Redman said. "They are a continuation of the Mideast experts' discussions conducted in

February, 1985 in Vienna. "This is an exchange of views," he emphasised. "We don't intend to negotiate any agreements, nor do we anticipate any joint U.S.-Soviet actions to emerge from this kind of discussion."

He noted that an exchange of views on a wide variety of issues can be beneficial. But beyond that, Redman declined to speculate or offer any detailed agenda.

The meeting between Mr. Murphy and his Soviet counterpart, Vladimir Polyakov, will be the first superpower talks to touch on the Middle East since the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva last November.

The Jordan Times
new telephone numbers:
667171-6 and 670141-4

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Mujahedeen deny claims that 200 died in Iranian raid

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Agencies) — The Mujahedeen Khalq (people's warriors) Iranian underground Friday denied an Iranian claim that 200 of its guerrillas were killed during an air raid against one of its camps in northern Iraq last week.

A statement issued by the Paris-based press office of the Mujahedeen said only ten guerrillas were wounded in the air raid last Saturday, and that only two were in a serious condition. A number of Iraqi civilians, including children, from the border village of Kabrizeh were also wounded. In addition one Mujahedeen guerrilla was killed while trying to defuse an unexploded bomb in the camp, said the statement which was telegraphed here.

The statement also pointed out that the Mujahedeen headquarters had reported the Iranian raid on the camp on Tuesday, two days before Iran's military headquarters issued its own announcement.

The air raid on the camp came a week after Vassouh Rajavi, the leader of the movement, left France to rebase in Iraq.

The Mujahedeen are waging an underground struggle against the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The statement said the "blatant

lie" about the death of 200 guerrillas was "indicative of the Khomeini regime's unprecedented fear and impotence in the face of the rising operations of the just resistance of the Iranian people against the agents of torture and execution."

In Baghdad Iraqi Air Force Commander Marshal Hamid Shaaban was reported Thursday as saying his aircraft would launch heavy raids against Iran at the first sign of a new offensive by Tehran's forces.

"Our air force... will deal strong, accurate and effective blows that will destroy the enemy's vital resources and installations in order to prevent their aggressive use," he told the army newspaper Al Qadisiya.

Such attacks would be intensified "as soon as any sign appears of new Iranian aggression on our territories," he said.

Reports from both Iraq and Iran have spoken of massive Iranian troop buildups, possibly for a fresh offensive in the Gulf conflict, now in its sixth year.

Marshal Shaaban also warned

foreign companies operating in Iran, including civilian airlines, that Iraqi planes "will not differentiate between their targets in Iranian air space."

An Iraqi military spokesman said Wednesday dozens of planes raided pumping stations at Ahvaz, 30 kilometres from the southern war front, at Gorreh, north of the Ganaveh oil complex on Iran's Gulf coast, and at other sites east of Ahvaz.

He said one plane went down on Iranian territory.

(In Tehran, Iran claimed at least three Iraqi planes were shot down over Ahvaz and Ganaveh).

Marshal Shaaban told the army newspaper the Iraqi Air Force paid particular attention to Iranian oil and energy resources

"in order to destroy all enemy means for aggression and to force him to bow to our legitimate rights."

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra, meanwhile, said in an editorial Wednesday's raids "reaffirmed that any criminal act by Iran against a sisterly (Arab) state gives Iraq additional justification to carry out fresh punishment."

This was apparently a reference to explosions Tuesday night at Kuwait's main oil export refinery, which officials in Kuwait said might be the actions of saboteurs.

Egypt reportedly foils several attacks

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt has foiled several attempts by Libyan and Syrian agents to stage terrorist attacks here since the April 15 U.S. air raids on Libya. Egypt's interior minister was quoted Friday as saying.

The fund-raiser, whose name was not disclosed, is to be indicted together with Pollard's Israeli handler, Col. Aviam Sella, according to the Jerusalem Post.

The newspaper quoted "authoritative sources" in Washington, but did not identify them further.

The U.S. Justice Department's indictment of Pollard states that the former navy analyst "told an associate, whose identity is known to the grand jury, of (his) interest in meeting with an Israeli military

officer, an acquaintance of the associate."

The New York Times on Thursday reported that the Justice Department has decided to press charges against Col. Sella but did not mention the "associate" referred to in Pollard's indictment.

Justice Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said Thursday that Israel may allow the United States to question Col. Sella. Another Israeli official, requesting anonymity, said he expected Col. Sella would be granted immunity in return for agreeing to be questioned.

Col. Sella was one of four Israelis mentioned in Pollard's indictment. The U.S. granted immunity to two of those mentioned in the indictment and

Jewish fund-raiser linked to Pollard affair

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An American Jewish fund-raiser may have set up the first contact between U.S. spy Jonathan Jay Pollard and the Israeli Air Force officer who allegedly became his boss, an Israeli newspaper reported Friday.

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Col. Sella was one of four Israelis mentioned in Pollard's indictment. The U.S. granted immunity to two of those mentioned in the indictment and

one other Israeli last December in return for the right to question them. Col. Sella's alleged role in the affair apparently was unknown at the time.

The U.S. Justice Department is now investigating whether other Israelis or Americans were involved in the ring.

Israel has claimed the Pollard affair was an isolated incident unknown to the upper echelons of the government.

The Post added that the U.S. Justice Department does not have evidence suggesting that the Pollard affair involved a more massive spy operation than has already been disclosed.

"This is the iceberg," the paper quoted its sources as saying. "There may be a few more tips but nothing very dramatic."

The New York Times Friday quoted a Reagan administration official as saying of Col. Sella: "We're headed toward indictment. It is our intention to indict."

The newspaper quoted a senior Israeli official in Jerusalem as expressing dismay at the prospect of an indictment.

The administration official, who spoke on condition that he was not identified, said the decision to seek criminal charges might be revoked if certain conditions were met. These included Col. Sella agreeing to name others involved in the ring.

A Justice Department spokesman said he had no knowledge of any move to indict Col. Sella.

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Libya may cut diplomatic staff in Vienna

VIENNA (R) — The staff of the Libyan embassy in Vienna is likely to be reduced but talks on its diplomatic representation are still under way, the Austrian Foreign Ministry said Friday.

"It is likely that the number of diplomats will be reduced, but this will be by mutual agreement," a ministry spokesman said, adding that he could not confirm a report in Friday's conservative daily Die Presse that the staff would be cut from 17 to eight.

He would not say whether the talks on diplomatic representation were a direct result of the attack last December on the El Al Israeli Airline desk at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. Three bystanders and one gunman died and 40 people were injured.

President Reagan has accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of supporting the raids on Schwechat and Rome's Fiumicino Airport, a charge which Col. Qadhafi has denied.

The Foreign Ministry Friday reaffirmed Austria's view that there was no proof of Libyan involvement in the Vienna raid.

Libya is the second biggest supplier of oil to Austria after the Soviet Union.

Officials at the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) were not available for comment on the talks with the Austrian authorities.

Meanwhile, Libyan Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Al Mansour is holding talks with Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade, the official Tanjug News Agency said.

Mr. Mansour, who arrived Thursday on a three-day visit, Thursday night started talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Rado Dzakovic on international and bilateral relations, it said.

The talks were continuing Friday and Mr. Mansour was also due to have meetings with Yugoslav State President Slobodan Hasani and newly-installed Prime Minister Branko Mitkovic.

Yugoslavia and Libya both belong to the Non-Aligned Movement and engage in substantial economic cooperation.

The ties between Tripoli and Belgrade have earned Yugoslavia criticism from the United States because of alleged Libyan links with terrorism.

The last incident in Egypt took place in March when gunmen shot dead an Israeli embassy employee and wounded three others outside the Cairo International Trade Fair. The assailants remain at large.

"These are not just assumptions but they are facts, existing facts, with which we are dealing at present," he said.

The Egyptian government has denied supporting the U.S. air raids. President Reagan said they were in retaliation for Libya's alleged role in the April 5 disco bombing in West Berlin which killed two American soldiers and a Turkish woman.

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Two official inquiries concluded they were beaten to death, but failed to identify the killers.

The case has burgeoned into what some local newspapers have called an "Israeli Watergate." The previous attorney-general, Yitzhak Zamir, was removed after ordering a police investigation into Shalom's role.

The new attorney-general was due to announce this week whether the investigation, criticised by Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, would continue and in what form. But there has been no announcement.

The issued flared again this week when Zamir acknowledged he was the anonymous "judicial source" quoted by all Israeli newspapers as alleging that Shalom personally ordered the two hijackers killed.

GENOVA, Italy (AP) — The third day of the Achille Lauro hijacking trial ended abruptly in an uproar on Friday when two of the Palestinian defendants started yelling menacingly across the courtroom.

Prosecutor Luigi Carli looked shaken and refused to say whether he or any other authorities in the case had been threatened during the shouting session. He hurried out of the courtroom.

The court interpreter was ordered not to translate for reporters the defendants' shouts in Arabic.

But it was clear that at least one object of the defendants' anger was a third defendant, Ahmad Marouf Al Assadi, who has cooperated with prosecutors.

Assadi earlier testified that Youssef Magied Al-Molqi wanted to kill the wife of Leon Klinghoffer, an American passenger who was shot during the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship.

Molqi is accused of killing Klinghoffer and ordering the crew to dump his body overboard. During the commotion, court policemen surrounded and tried to subdue the screaming Molqi.

Ibrahim Fatayer Abdul Latif, another defendant, started the shouting when he demanded in Italian that the court call a witness who, he claimed, would contradict the testimony just given by Assadi.

Assadi testified that he embraced Klinghoffer's wife after

he learned of the killing and told her "I wasn't involved."

Earlier a waiter who was aboard the liner testified how the hijackers separated American and British passengers from the rest of the hostages. He identified two of the defendants as hijackers.

But the witness, Antonio Vanna, said he wasn't sure when he turned to look at one of the courtroom holding cages if another defendant, Youssef Magied Al Molqi, was the third hijacker.

Molqi, one of 15 defendants in the trial that began Wednesday, is accused of leading the commandos who hijacked the cruise ship at sea on Oct. 7 after an Egyptian port call and of killing an American passenger.

The balding Italian waiter indicated that Ibrahim Fatayer Abdul Latif and Ahmad Marouf Al Assadi were definitely among the hijackers.

After the hijackers announced they were seizing control of the Italian liner, "they immediately separated the American and English passengers" but didn't say why they wanted the separation, Vanna testified.

However, he said he didn't see American Leon Klinghoffer taken out to the stern, where, according to prosecutors, he was shot twice and his body was dumped overboard.

Also testifying was an Austrian woman, Brigitte Tasch, who was one of the ship's cashiers.

She, too, identified Abdul Latif and Assadi but did not identify Molqi. She said there were "two or three" hijackers.

A fourth Palestinian accused of being a hijacker was not in court because he will be tried later by a juvenile court.

Before the crew members testified, Assadi said in brief questioning by the judge that he stood by his pre-trial statements to prosecutors, following in the line of Molqi who did likewise in court on Thursday.

The waiter, Vanna, pointed to Assadi when he said he was the only hijacker who "acted in a human way, letting some crew prepare food for the hostages."

Abdul Latif, a 20-year-old Lebanese, in his testimony Friday denied the commandos planned to kill American and British hostages, one every five minutes, if their demands were not met.

Security checks were strictly carried out on people entering the underground courtroom on Friday, a day after a bomb exploded at an Italian trade office in Athens and another bomb was found at the Italian consulate in the Greek capital.

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New head of Fuheis council pledges to improve services

AMMAN — Kamil Jamil Da'oud, who succeeded Mahmoud Abu Rumman as chairman of Fuheis' newly nominated municipal committee, said Friday that his committee will work towards improving the standard of services in the town, some 20 kilometres west of Amman.

The committee was nominated by the government after demands from the citizens of Fuheis to replace the present committee, chaired by Mr. Abu Rumman who is a government official from Salt.

According to Mr. Da'oud, the newly nominated committee will continue the four-year term of the previous committee, which was formed one and a half years ago. The previous committee was formed when contestants for the chairman's seat failed to reach a consensus on one candidate.

Members of the new committee are Taher Hattar, Michael Jurisat, Fawad Munezel, Jeris Suweis, Kamil Saleh, Michael Aranki, Kamil Abu Dieh, Akthar Saeidat, Hashem Wada'een, Awad Ziadat and Hanna Sa nawi.

Indonesian minister ends visit to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Indonesian Minister of Industry Mr. Hartarto has wound up a four-day visit to Jordan and left for West Germany. During his stay in Jordan, Mr. Hartarto signed a trade protocol in implementation of a Jordanian-Indonesian economic pact designed to increase the volume of trade exchange between the two countries.

After signing the protocol with his Jordanian counterpart Rajai Muasher, the Indonesian minister expressed hope that the new accord will promote the scope of cooperation between the two countries, not only in trade but also in tourism and transport affairs.

Regent receives Hartarto

On Thursday, Mr. Hartarto was received in audience by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, with whom he exchanged ideas on ways of bolstering bilateral trade and enhancing economic cooperation.

Also Thursday, the Indonesian minister visited Aqaba where he inspected port facilities and the Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company. On the way he stopped at the Arab Potash Company (APC), near the southern tip of the Dead Sea, where he heard a briefing by its director, Mr. Ali Nsour, on potash exploitation and processing. Mr. Nsour said that the company's output is mainly marketed in European and Asian countries and in the Far East. This year's production is expected to hit 1.05 million tonnes and should reach 1.2 million tonnes in the coming year, Mr. Nsour said.

After touring the installations, the Indonesian minister expressed his country's readiness to increase its imports of Jordan's potash. Mr. Hartarto and Dr. Muasher earlier held talks on joint ventures, the exchange of expertise and launching maritime transport between their two countries.

An Indonesian delegation of officials and businessmen paved the way for the minister's visit by meeting Jordanian officials and discussing Jordanian-Indonesian trade with local businessmen and representatives of the Amman Chambers of Industry and Trade.

Fayez cables Waldheim

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Akef Al Fayez, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union and speaker of the Jordanian Lower House of Parliament, has denounced the hostile campaign orchestrated by world Zionist circles against the Austrian President elect Kurt Waldheim. In a cable of good wishes to Dr. Waldheim, Mr. Fayez expressed his high esteem for the Austrian people's determination to reject any interference in their internal affairs and to insist on electing Dr. Waldheim.

Mr. Fayez went on to say that Dr. Waldheim's election was a victory for the values of justice. He expressed the hope that Dr. Waldheim would continue to deliver the humanitarian message which he upheld when he was United Nations secretary general. His message, Mr. Fayez continued, represented the defence of the principals of freedom and justice and the consolidation of peace and security in the world, particularly in the Middle East, on the basis of a just and comprehensive settlement guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Fayez also said that friendly relations between Austria and Arab countries would continue under Mr. Waldheim's term of presidency.

General meeting of Jordan Press Foundation postponed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first meeting of the Jordan Press Foundation which was supposed to have taken place on Friday was postponed until next Friday for lack of quorum.

The general assembly of the shareholders of the foundation, which publishes Al Rai' and the Jordan Times newspapers, was supposed to elect a new board of directors. According to a spokesman only 37 per cent of the shareholders or their representatives showed up at 10 a.m. at Al Rai' building on Friday and consequently the meeting was put off for next week.

Jordan seeks larger export market in Bulgaria

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has urged Bulgaria to import more Jordanian phosphates, potash and fertilisers as well as other Jordanian products and has also said the Kingdom will be willing to participate in an international trade fair to be held in Bulgaria.

Jordan's views were presented to the deputy Bulgarian trade minister by the under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf during a meeting held in Amman on Thursday.

The two exchanged views about bilateral trade and prospects of

AOAS prepares for pan-Arab conference on administration

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS) is preparing for a pan-Arab conference on public administration due to open in September and will Saturday held an enlarged meeting for senior public administration officials in the Arab World.

An AOAS spokesman said that delegates from public organisations, government departments and ministries and the AOAS will open a week-long meeting to discuss preparations for the coming conference, also to be held in Amman.

Ministry to introduce 24-hour mail delivery service on July 1

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Communications will introduce a fast mail delivery service on July 1 and all operations pertaining to this service will initially be handled by the central post office in downtown Amman, Ministry of Communications Under Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif announced Friday.

In these two groups will be subject to charges of JD 12 for the first 500 grammes or part of them and JD 4 for any additional 500 grammes or part of them.

International couriers

Three major international couriers have been operating in Jordan and handling letters and packages on a quick delivery basis. The three, DHL, Skypak and Aramex (see story on page seven) have not yet been notified whether any measures will be taken to close their offices. However, the director of the Audit Bureau has recommended that the licences of these international couriers be revoked for violating licensing terms.

Dr. Hashem Dabbas, director of the bureau, said the couriers were dealing with letters and packages in violation of government regulations which confine such services strictly to the Ministry of Communications. He said that this violation of regulations means an abuse of public funds, eventually leading to a drop in revenues for the government and should therefore be considered as contravening the Postal Services Law of 1975.

When asked by the Jordan Times about the situation, the heads of the three offices in Amman said they were not aware of the charges and that they have not violated any conditions attached to their operating licences.

Expansion plans

Mr. Ibn Tarif said that the new system, which will initially be confined to Amman for sending the mail, will gradually be expanded to include other areas of Jordan and the network of destinations included in the system will be expanded to include other countries around the world at a later date.

The cabinet earlier endorsed a special tariff for this new system and divided the world into three groups for the application of the system. According to the arrangement, JD 6 will be charged on the first 500 grammes or part of them, JD 2 for each additional 500 grammes or part of them for mail and packages sent to Arab countries. For mail being sent to Asia, Europe and Africa, JD 9 will be charged for the first 500 grammes or part of them, JD 3 for each additional 500 grammes or part of them whilst mail destined for all other countries not included

Experts call for formation of higher council to oversee road safety issues

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on road safety and the application of traffic regulations concluded in Amman on Thursday with the participants issuing a statement calling for the creation of a higher national council to oversee, to follow up on and to implement all rules and regulations pertaining to safety on roads.

The statement said that such a council should be authorised to draw up a strategy for training traffic police and motorists and that it should undertake to introduce a programme on traffic awareness into textbooks at schools and universities.

The statement said that the council should also be able to issue warnings about danger spots on roads and that it should try and solve traffic problems by proposing sound principles for roadworks, maintenance and construction operations.

The statement underlined the need for cooperation and coordination among all government departments concerned with safety measures on the road.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ajloun youth camp concludes

AJLOUN (Petra) — A national week-long programme of cultural activities for Jordanian youth, organised by the Forum Himmam, concluded Friday at the Ajloun permanent youth camp. President of the forum's administrative board, Dr. Ali Al Zaghali, said that the major goals of this cultural event, which opened last Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, were to create interaction among Jordanian youth and to study their problems. He added that the cultural week included seminars and lectures on the Great Arab Revolt and on political, educational and economic experience in the country. Taking part in the camp were 117 participants from Jordanian universities, community colleges and social clubs.

CAEU session starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity's (CAEU) 45th ordinary session begins today with the participation of finance, planning, trade and economy ministers of member countries. Among the major topics to be discussed during the two-day meeting is the world economic situation and its impact on Arab economies. The implementation of the CAEU's working plan for the next five years, the Arab Economic Market as well as agricultural and industrial integration will also be discussed.

Court sentences murderer to death

AMMAN (J.T.) — The criminal court has sentenced a criminal, identified only as A.M.H., to death by hanging for murdering a person identified as A.A.M., according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic daily newspaper. The report said that the 21-year old criminal is a shepherd living in Qatraneh, near Karak, but gave no other details.

Woman starts labour during exam

AMMAN (J.T.) — A pregnant woman taking tawjihi examinations at Kufri Yuba School in Irbid Governorate was rushed from the examination hall to the military hospital in Irbid where she gave birth to her first baby, a boy whom she named Al Tayeb, according to hospital sources. The woman was taking her final examination when labour began and an ambulance was called immediately. Mr. Moha n u d' Ababneh, the director of examinations in Irbid, said, the woman, 19-year-old Mustafa Qasbi ne h, later returned to the examination hall and took the examination.

Embroidery flourishes after phase of reformation

By Josephine Zannanri
Special to the Jordan Times

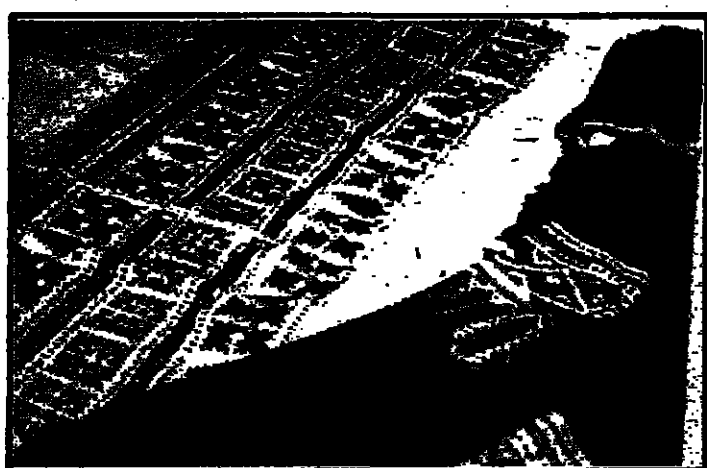
AMMAN — While other crafts in Jordan struggle to survive, needlework flourishes. One of the most widely practised local crafts, embroidery has witnessed both a tremendous reformation of style and an almost complete re-adaptation directed towards modern usage.

Although an old craft, long practised throughout the Near East, needlework is a relatively recent acquisition compared with pottery or straw weaving. Each of the Near Eastern Arab countries have specific, yet related, embroidery traditions, with cross-stitch as one of its central components.

This ancient stitch has an extraordinary history, explains Mrs. Lella Khalidi, a librarian and folklorist at the Amman Samed Centre. Originally developed in China, along with other embroidery types, cross-stitch found its way around the world, travelling with early traders. It reached the Near East via the "Silk Road" / eastern Europe through a northern trade route, and Central America with migrations of Asian peoples across the Bering Straits. The Chinese themselves discarded the stitch and concentrated upon the much used satin stitch which is still seen in their needlework today. Cross-stitch, however, survived in many countries and flourished particularly in Palestine, Mexico and Hungary.

Common symbols

Many common symbols in cross-stitch are found throughout the world and can be directly related to ancient Chinese design. "Magyar Hungarian embroidery symbols are legacy of the fertile Chinese tradition," noted Mrs. Khalidi. Other forms of the stitch can be traced to the Holy Land. Assisi work, Mrs. Khalidi points out, has its roots in Palestine as Saint Francis of Assisi visited the Holy Land and returned to his native region with many indigenous symbols of Palestine. Interestingly designs remained unchanged through the centuries, except in some instances they have been counter-changed or reversed, as Mrs. Khalidi points out. Pilgrims too probably took religious symbols from the Holy Land to their own countries as such designs can be found in quite far flung lands.



Carefully embroidered headscarf and traditional dress showing a variety of cross-stitch patterns and symbols (photo by Josephine Zannanri)

The Bethlehem cross has been integrated into Norwegian cross-stitch patterns.

The traditional dresses of Palestine varied from village to village says Mrs. Khalidi. She quotes Shalagh Weir, who points out: "The further south in Palestine, the brighter the decorative elements in the embroidery." Mrs. Khalidi adds: "There were no boundaries in the past so traditional costumes were related to regions. In the north of Palestine, costumes are almost identical to those of southern Lebanon. In the north east, around Tiberias, dresses are somewhat similar to Syria. Skirts are full, made in bright colours and decorated with braid. Egyptian and South Palestine costumes have a great deal in common too."

Ramallah's dresses are resplendent in religious and floral symbols, generally stitched in the traditional colours of red, black and white. Whilst Jerusalem showed a preference for geometrical designs embroidered on damask cloth, Hebron's clothes are multi-coloured and include a lot of floral designs. Coastal areas are identified by their circular style of neckline. Beit Dejan, points out Mrs. Khalidi "used a lot of straw colour and yellow in their costumes."

The number of symbols in Palestinian embroidery are vast. "The origins of many are lost although women sewing them today can tell you the names of each design," she adds. "Designs used were directly related to the daily lives of the women; birds, animals, flowers, vegetation were com-

mon," she continues. The stylized cross of wheat for example has become almost a modern symbol for all Palestinian cross-stitch. Religious symbols were also prevalent. "The Muslim women used many Christian symbols in their embroidery. I have seen stars and many different crosses; Greek, Crusader even the St. Andrew's cross. Christian women also used Muslim symbols in their work," says Mrs. Khalidi.

Embroidery afternoons

Much of the village afternoon was devoted to embroidery as women gathered together passed the time and made it productive with needlework. An old village saying, "if a girl cannot embroider by the age of ten she will not be a good housewife," indicates, according to Mrs. Khalidi, the importance of the craft to village society. Frequently, prospective mother-in-laws inspected the needlework of young women when looking for a wife for their sons.

With such an emphasis on the craft, it was inevitable that many clothes created were works of art, kept in the family trunk and handed down from one generation to the next. Some bridal attire was worn by several generations of the same family. Generally, however, each bride stitched her own wedding gown. She usually embroidered another dress for special events as well as her work dresses.

No costumes are in existence today from prior to the 17th Century. Early materials used for dresses were silk, cotton or velvet. Many were superbly dyed with

local vegetable or insect dyes. Threads made of spun silk of unequalled fineness and softness were dyed too.

Although sleeves and necklines differed significantly, robes (dresses) of today basically continue the traditions established by the preceding centuries. Some costumes sadly have been forgotten. Quite beautiful and elegant coats, sometimes embroidered, completed the woman's wardrobe. Matching pantaloons with decorated cuffs complimented the coat. Head coverings were a necessary part of the village woman's outfit, ranging from elaborately embroidered head scarves more than a metre square to weighty caps covered with coins to tiny embroidered caps.

Sewing in the camps

The 1948 diaspora of so many Palestinians from their homes and homeland led to a fracturing of the fragile balance of regional designs in folkloric cross-stitch. Crowded into camps, women from different areas of Palestine swapped patterns and even incorporated designs from European magazines into their needlework.

Although regional differences dissolved, the craft of needlework underwent a tumultuous renewal. Dresses were cast aside and almost anything that could be sold from cushions, bookmarks, runners, wall hangings, even lampshades were diligently embroidered and put on the market. Many impoverished camp women supplemented family income with their painstaking work using traditional skills. The work of Palestinian women has been marketed successfully throughout the world and has received considerable critical acclaim.

Present day cross-stitch needs direction, says Mrs. Khalidi, "through the implementation of a system of standards." She offers the Greek example where embroidery is categorised by region, skills and design. In setting these standards, the Greeks have preserved the individual folkloric content of their ethnic needle craft.

For local embroidery, both the huge amounts produced for sale and the increased blurring of designs necessitates some coding system. In doing so, the hundreds of years of symbols delicately embroidered in the village afternoon will be preserved for years to come.

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Evil Israelis

THE Israeli cold blooded killing of villagers in Al Tيره town in South Lebanon stands out as a true manifestation of the evil nature of the Israeli enemy. This latest attack on the defenceless civilians in Lebanon reminds of the atrocities committed by the racist regime in South Africa which has been committing hideous crimes against the indigenous population. Of course since the victims of Israel's latest crime are Arabs, the "civilised world" will not lift a finger to help or to speak against such crimes. There will not be any mention in the "civilised world" of the four elderly Lebanese whom the Israelis cut their throats, and there will not be any condemnation of this barbaric crime or act of terrorism against the people of South Lebanon. Will the Western world consider this crime as part of international terrorism or would it consider it as a civilised action necessary for maintaining the security of Israel and its allies? We are concerned about our own future in the face of these terrorists and we should take all possible measures to defend ourselves and our children and lands against such barbaric actions by our enemy.

Al Dustour: Hostile forces actions

THE act of sabotage committed against the Kuwaiti oil installations should remind us all that hostile forces are working behind the scenes to destroy Arab economy. The same hostile forces have earlier tried unsuccessfully to undermine Kuwait's security and to tamper with the stability and life of the Kuwaiti people. This new attack, coming one year after an attempt on the life of the Kuwaiti emir, is directed against Kuwait's policies which are strongly favouring Arab national causes, and a commitment to support Arab countries' struggle against the common enemy. It is not a secret that Kuwait has been supporting Iraq in the war against Iran, and has been extending help to the Iraqi people trying to defend Arab homeland. Therefore, Kuwait is exposed to the enemy's attacks and arson. What is needed is a strong Arab stand and unity in the face of the danger; and an all out Arab effort that can effectively end all conspiracies against the Arab Nation.

Friday's

Al Ra'i: King outlines situation

IN a lecture delivered at the British Royal College for Defence Studies in London King Hussein called on the European Community to contribute meaningfully towards bringing peace to the Middle East. The King as usual showed his keenness on revealing facts in a courageous manner and on urging the Europeans to ignore all attempts designed to divert their attention away from the Middle East question towards the issue of world terrorism. The King said that the world powers' attention given to their own interests weakened their drive to achieve peace which should be given first priority. He pointed out that the Arab-Israeli conflict is an explosive issue that could cause a world conflagration and that Israel's evil practices should be regarded as the source of all terrorism. The King reaffirmed the Arab countries' orientation towards genuine peace and reiterated Jordan's call for an exchange of land for that peace which should not be subject to humiliating conditions for anyone.

Al Dustour: King urges EC mediation

KING Hussein's lecture to the British Royal College for Defence Studies serves as an example of a logical dialogue because it outlined the facts about the situation in our region and projected the Arab true orientation towards peace. This objective and convincing lecture reflects the King's style which has won him respect and high reputation by nations around the world. In his lecture, the King presented an outline of the Middle East conflict and Jordan's policies with regard to a peaceful settlement in the region. He reiterated the need for Europe and the whole world to help re-establish peace that can guarantee the return of Arab land and end for ever all the sufferings of the people in this region. Europe's interests are naturally affected by the state of war or peace in the Middle East and therefore, as the King said, the European countries should take a serious step towards establishing peace. The King spoke openly and frankly about the Middle East question and made it clear that the Arab people seek to establish peace and that European countries should do all they can to help them achieve that goal.

Sawt Al Shaab: Free elections

THE by-election in Irbid on Thursday was held in a very quiet and free atmosphere, reflecting public keenness on maintaining and respecting democracy and parliamentary life in Jordan. The government has helped in this endeavour by creating the opportune climate marked with security and tranquillity and voters themselves proved they were worthy of the right they were exercising free of all pressure. The by-election was a manifestation of true sense of belonging to the nation and a reflection of the social stability and security which the Jordanians have been enjoying. This by-election conducted in a very orderly manner also reflects the awareness of the Jordanian citizens and their adherence to the norms of democracy and freedom. It was their right to elect their candidate to sit in Parliament for their constituency and the government has respected this right and enabled the people to make their wishes come true.

'Palestinians' plight is cause of Mideast sores; Europe's role is crucial for the region's peace'

The following is the full text of the speech which His Majesty King Hussein delivered at the British Royal College for Defence Studies on Wednesday.

Admiral Sir David Hallifax.

Gentlemen,

IT IS a pleasure and a privilege to be with you today. I have always held in the highest esteem the Royal College of Defence Studies and the principles it upholds. I have also been impressed, over the years, by the way the college enriches the experience of its graduates through broadening their knowledge, stimulating them, and instructing them on how to resolve problems methodically. It is an outstanding institution, both in terms of its treatment of military science and in respect of its building and refining of the human character. I salute you, and wish you continued success.

There is nothing quite so reassuring for a soldier like myself than to peer out into such a group of conscientious, confident and experienced military officers. It is only a matter of time before you, and others like you, will assume the higher responsibilities to which this experience of attending the Royal College of Defence Studies further qualifies you. It is also only a matter of time before you serve as a role model for the next generation of leaders. I bid you well as you set out to make your future greater contributions.

I am pleased to be with you today and to share with you my vision of the future. What lies ahead is of the greatest concern to us. While I do not profess an ability to predict the future any better than the next man, I may, in my own way, be able to offer a few insights that will be of value to you as you wind your way along the path that lies before you.

There is a single strand which runs through all of us, from the mightiest to the lowliest. The strand is not a sense of compassion, important though that emotion may be. It is not a commitment to loyalty, despite the crucial role that such devotion often plays, particularly for us in the military. Nor is it an appreciation for discipline, for even discipline has its limits. No, the strand to which I refer is one which determines our very existence — as individuals, and as a species. That strand, in my view, is the fundamental "desire" for security.

All of us, as individuals, long for security of a manifold nature. Each of us seeks economic security, for example, to provide for our material and corporal needs, both today and tomorrow. Similarly, we all have a vested interest in job security, for our chosen profession helps to distinguish us from the rest of society, and it provides us with a measure of accomplishment. The ability to defend oneself — by force of arms if necessary — is a third type of security which everyone holds dear. Similarly, there is the security of friends and family, a support network for love and community, without which we would surely perish. Finally, there is that unique security endangered in self-respect and adherence to one's principles, a fundamental appreciation of one's own intrinsic value and a force more powerful than any pecuniary incentive or allure of prestige. These represent some of the very basic forms of security which we, as individuals, seek.

And so it is with sovereign states. Every nation depends on what might be referred to as the "security of survival." To ensure its well-being and continued viability, a nation must provide a certain degree of security in terms of finances, employment, defence, and community spirit. Perhaps most important of all, in this light, is a sovereign state's self-respect, which generally manifests itself through some form of nationalism. Through striking a careful balance, between taking risks and falling back to a more secure position, does a nation move forward.

In this respect, the Kingdom of Jordan is no different than any other nation. We have launched some bold initiatives over the years and, at times, we have seen the need to tactfully retreat. In all cases, however, we have been fully aware of our particular need for security, especially so under the special circumstances and vicissitudes of our region of the world. Jordan, with its unique political and geographic position, bears a disproportionately heavy security burden. Our country has become the keystone of the volatile Palestine problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict. We serve as the forward defence line for the entire Arab World. Further, the Kingdom of Jordan has traditionally acted as a peacemaker in an area where inter-state political differences, and territorial disputes have, on a number of occasions, pushed neighbours to the brink of war. Thus, what we in Jordan lack in

natural resources we make up for through our regional responsibilities in the way of security and stability. Central to the security of Jordan is our longstanding relationship with Europe. As in the past, we will continue to maintain close ties at every level: Political, military, economic and cultural. On the political front, we look to our European friends to provide a measure of balance to Jordan's foreign policy in general and to the peace process in particular. Jordan, which remains committed to a policy of non-alignment, attaches great importance to the European view of international events. The European perspective, perhaps by dint of Europe's traditional role in the political affairs of the Middle East, fully recognises the stresses, the strains, the limitations and the delicate circumstances which developing nations — like Jordan — must take into account in the national decision-making process. We in Jordan highly value your ongoing friendship and support.

At the military level, Europe has been very consistent in providing for Jordan's security needs. The United Kingdom in particular has proven itself to be a reliable ally in Jordan's relentless efforts toward self-defence. As our European friends know well, the Kingdom of Jordan will always exercise its right to seek weapons from whomsoever it deems appropriate, no matter what the circumstances. I can tell you unequivocally that we will not tolerate the linkage of our self-defence needs to other nation's political goals for the region. While some countries might bow to accommodate humiliating conditions, Jordan will never do so. We will always stand tall, no matter the consequences. Because our European allies understand this, we will continue to call on you — in increasingly diverse ways — for our military needs in the future.

As for economic security, Europe has been instrumental in furthering Jordan's trade and economic development. And in terms of cultural contributions, our European friends participate in dozens of cultural exchanges with Jordan annually. As is clear, then, Jordan has important and diverse links with Europe.

Jordan is but one of the key actors in the Middle East whose existence depends on a constant vigil over security. Security is likewise at the heart of the Palestinian problem. We are all familiar with Israel's ongoing quest for an ever-elusive security. Financial security in the face of increasingly adverse economic circumstances; the security of knowing that their homes and lands are safe against government-ordered destruction or expropriation; family security at a time when children are arrested and detained on the mere suspicion of having thrown a stone; and security for the individual, particularly his human rights in accordance with the due process of law.

For the Palestinians, there can be no real security until there is a just, comprehensive solution of the Palestine problem and a fulfillment of their right to self-determination. This solution, as I have said time and again, should be based on the principle of territory for peace. This is the only realistic approach to the problem which has plagued all of us in the Middle East for decades.

Last February, another chapter was unhappily concluded in the on-going search for Palestinian peace and security. A year of serious discussion and debate between Jordan and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, came to naught. However, I cannot conceal my acute disappointment over the breakdown of the talks. Jordan counted on the PLO leadership to move forward at that most propitious historic juncture. We sought from the PLO a firm commitment to a negotiated peace on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and renunciation of terrorism. Regrettably the PLO leadership was unable to meet the challenge. Nor, of course, were we pleased with the role played by the superpowers. Rather than throwing their weight behind moving the concerned parties closer to the negotiating table, the superpowers focused instead on narrow regional interests, much to the detriment of those seeking real peace. This was all the more dangerous because the prospect of a further more explosive conflict is so great. Needless to say, Israel also failed to meet the challenge by insisting on totally unacceptable terms and conditions.

As the stakes in the occupied Arab territories grow ever higher,



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and as the land there continues to slip away metre by metre, the prospect of yet another lost opportunity makes the February experience all the more wrenching and heart-rending for the parties concerned. As I pointed out in February, if we are to remain content with slogans and generalisations, the danger currently posed by continued Israeli occupation can only become more menacing. Thus, the time has come to replace slogans with action and to substitute real movement for mere rhetoric.

The litany of broken promises and dashed hopes is a long one. But along the winding and often

dangerous path towards peace, there have been important milestones that have served to remind us that there may indeed be an end to that tortuous path. The milestone with the most secure foundation, of course, is United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which affirmed the principle of Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories in return for peace. This resolution, which I was involved in formulating, is internationally recognised as providing the most realistic basis for a just and peaceful settlement. History, especially European history during this century, has often

witnessed the conclusion of inequitable treaties which have in the end served not the cause of peace, but that of renewed wars. Such inequitable settlements proved to be no more than time bombs which ultimately raised the prospect of conflict among nations to an increasingly dangerous level. Resolution 242, then, which Jordan has fully supported since its adoption, continues to be the most promising path to peace and security for all in the region.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 338, adopted in 1973, introduced the principle of negotiations between the parties concerned, "under appropriate auspices," to implement resolution 242. "Appropriate auspices" meant the convening of an international peace conference which would involve the participation of all parties concerned. To this end, the Geneva Conference of 1973 was convened to negotiate a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. Jordan, as ever, supported this resolution from the outset, and continues to do so. However, it is our opinion that the most appropriate auspices for the success of such a conference would be the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council instead of merely the two superpowers, as happened in the Geneva Conference.

The Rabat Arab Summit Resolution of 1974 served as a third milestone. This resolution, which recognised the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, was adopted a full decade after the establishment of the PLO. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan accepted this resolution because it supports the more direct participation of the representative of the Palestinian people in the negotiations for peace.

A fourth milestone, one for which we must thank our European friends, was the Venice Declaration of 1980, which remains a valuable supplement to Resolution 242. It calls for both Palestinian self-determination and Israel's legitimate security needs; it recognises the important role that the PLO could play in the

peace process, and the value of European-Arab dialogue. Moreover, the Venice Declaration warns of the dangers of Israeli expansionism in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

European involvement in prospective peace talks remains crucial. Because of the longstanding historical ties between Europe and the Middle East, Europe brings with it a unique perspective regarding the region. I hope that, for the sake of all parties concerned, Europe will continue to contribute to the Middle East peace process, no matter how frustrating or discouraging that may be at times.

The final milestone along the path toward peace has been the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez summit in 1982. While Israel and much of the Western media have tended to discount this plan as a framework for peace, it deserves our continued attention. The Fez plan was significant in a number of ways. To begin with, it secured, for the first time, unanimous Arab support for the peace option. It represented a serious, responsible effort on the part of the Arab World toward resolving realistically, peacefully, and equitably the Arab-Israeli conflict. Moreover, the PLO as a participant and as representative of the Palestinian people, agreed to the plan. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the Fez plan succeeded in securing the support of all Arab states — moderate and otherwise — for the principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. This Arab summit resolution was a watershed. It deserves greater recognition and support by all parties. Jordan, as always, was a driving force behind that peace initiative.

These, then, are among the most important milestones in our careful march toward peace and security. They represent a continuum, with each step becoming more specific and edging closer toward peace than the last. Today, there are those who maintain that the peace process is dead. I reject such pessimism. We are merely in a

(Continued on page 5)

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'Palestinians' plight is cause of Mideast sores; Europe's role is crucial for the region's peace'

(Continued from page 4)

state of reflection, contemplating carefully our next step along the path of peace. Jordan, with its Arab brothers and international friends, will continue to explore new options. Our area has suffered the pain and tragedy of four major wars in as many decades. We in Jordan have paid the price many times over during that period. We have had to settle and care for hundreds of thousands of our Palestinian brethren who came to us as refugees; we have borne the scars of numerous acts of violence and terrorism, and we have fought against insurmountable odds to preserve our territorial integrity.

Despite these setbacks, we will continue to strive for peace and security in the region. But we cannot do so alone, in a vacuum. We need your support, and we need your involvement, without which there is little chance that efforts toward peace will succeed. We must move quickly. History provides few second chances. If we truly wish to bring security and stability to the Middle East, we must redouble our efforts to achieve peace today, not tomorrow.

With all this attention paid to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question, it has been all too easy to overlook another source of conflict in the region which has serious ramifications for the security and stability of the area. I refer to the Iraq-Iran war, which is entering its sixth year. Despite Iraq's repeated calls for reconciliation, the Iranians refuse to give peace a chance. All the while, the lives of thousands upon thousands of young men and women continue to be wasted in this conflict. This situation must end. It poses a serious threat to the stability of all the Arab states of the Gulf. Their people and vital resources are being exposed to ever-increasing dangers. It is only a matter of time before the West, particularly Europe, which is heavily dependent on oil as a source of energy — will also pay the price. Only the radical elements in the area benefit from the protracted war and the West's seeming indifference.

The region's security and Iraq's Arab existence are at stake. We cannot allow this explosive situation to continue. We all have a special responsibility to see that

the war between Iraq and Iran is resolved peacefully. It is true that the efforts of the United Nations, the Arab League, and the Islamic Conference Organisation have in the past failed. But that is no reason to throw up our hands in despair. We must try and try again until we succeed in drawing this bloody slaughter to a close.

There is another element in the region that has served to jeopardise the area's security and stability, namely terrorism. Terrorism is not new to the Middle East. It is a phenomenon which we Arabs have been subjected to since Jewish terrorism began their attacks on Palestinian homes and villages in the 1930s and 1940s. Since then, terrorism has spread like cancer in the Middle East, and many others have resorted to it. In the past two decades, my country, Jordan, has been the target of numerous terrorist attacks on our people and institutions. While the stage and the actors have differed on each occasion — be they airline office employees in a European capital, or a diplomat gunned down while waiting at a traffic light, or passengers passing through international airports — the underlying message has always been the same: Change your policies, or else. Jordan has never backed down in the face of such threats. While our approach to the wave of terrorism may be different than that of Europe or the United States, we share the same aversion to violence and the loss of innocent life.

Largely because of attacks against Western institutions, terrorism has recently moved to the fore as part of an international campaign to ensure safety for civilians and other non-combatants. There is no debate over whether or not such random violence must be brought to an end. It must be stopped. Such vicious behaviour flies in the face of the international norms which promote peaceful coexistence and cooperation. The debate has more to do with the ways in which the scourge of terrorism might be eradicated. There are those who argue that an immediate, visceral, tenfold military response is the way to put an end to terror. However, this policy of "fighting fire with fire" — has two serious shortcomings. First, it often means that the victims will themselves become terrorists in time, thereby erasing the victims' moral superiority and

rendering them every bit as guilty for promoting violence as the terrorists. Second, this type of response may bring temporary satisfaction, but it may well lead to an ever-increasing spiral of violence, and it ultimately fails to address the underlying causes of terrorism. Terrorism, like a noxious weed, cannot be rooted out until one goes to the source of the problem.

In the Middle East, the roots of the problem, the underlying causes, have to do with Israeli occupation of Arab land and the displacement of a people from their homes and possessions. When one is denied one's fundamental rights, as the Palestinians have been, one might seek redress through whatever means are available. Thus was the notion of Palestinian armed struggle born. Add to this: Suppression of human rights, the frustration and despair that come with living under an alien rule, in an occupied territory that was once one's own. Add still further the fact that there are few jobs available for the college-educated; that racial discrimination is rife; that a democratic process is only "democratic" and a "process" for a select few; that the economy is in a prolonged downturn; and that one is not entitled to free speech as we know it. All this adds up to a recipe for disaster. One needs but a single small match to set the powderkeg ablaze.

And so it is in the Middle East. The Israeli experience should serve as instructive. Despite all the steps that Israel has taken since 1948 to destroy Palestinian nationalism, it is today stronger than ever before. No amount of imprisonment, expropriation, or intimidation has deterred the Palestinian people from the central goal of attaining their freedom. The tougher the Israelis crack down, the more resilient the Palestinians become. There will never be peace in Palestine, and the Israelis will never achieve their security aims, as long as there is no attempt to recognise the Palestinians' fundamental rights.

Let us take another lesson from the Israeli experience in Lebanon. The invading Israeli army believed that it could subvert the people of southern Lebanon. When that failed, and when the South Lebanese began to strike back on their own terms, the Israeli forces launched operation

"iron fist". With every home that was dynamited, and with every villager arrested, the South Lebanese became increasingly more devoted to defending their homeland. Nothing could be more sacred. The local population banded together, the moderates became radicals, and the radicals became more radical still. Israel's "iron fist" was confronted by an even bigger "iron fist," one with the driving force of freedom and justice behind it. In the end, the Israelis — with a vastly superior military force — were forced to withdraw.

This helps to highlight some of the fallacious reasoning behind the Israeli approach to combating terrorism. Terrorism must be addressed in its proper historical context. Terrorism is the effect of the real problems in the Middle East, not the cause. We must not lose sight of the real issues in the region: the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem. Terrorism in our region is the direct result of the inability to solve these broader overriding problems.

My friends, we cannot allow this dangerous situation in the Middle East to continue. The consequences for security and stability will only become more grave with the passing of time. Today, we must begin working together to resolve the differences which have plagued the Middle East. You, highly-educated professionals who will be tomorrow's leaders, have a special responsibility. Paradoxically, perhaps, you have been both blessed and burdened by the historical circumstance into which you have been thrust. On the one hand, you have had an opportunity to receive the best education and training that your governments can provide. You represent an elite corps which is fully aware of your nation's global responsibilities. On the other hand, however, you will shoulder your responsibility in an era in which man has the capability to destroy himself and all of civilisation many times over. Thus it falls on your shoulders to ensure that the world is safe for future generations. This is indeed a heavy burden of responsibility, but I am confident that you will rise to meet the challenge before you.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Channel Two Preview The Killing Fields

By J.H. Boteler

ANOTHER soothing headline, which we will come to later. First, as non-football TV evenings begin to appear through the gloaming, we should discuss such programmes as:

Comedies and documentaries

In *Duty Free*, (tonight), the arrival of a TV documentary team at their hotel drive the fulsome foursome to excesses of egotism and self-advertisement. In *Growing Pains*, (Monday), consternation erupts amongst the parents when young love strikes their son. This series is a reworking of a fairly familiar American comedy theme: the loving parents, who have polite and friendly little squabbles, the three kids, uniformly bright and sassy: in short, your average all-American family, which can be found on the back of a cereal packet. I think Mr. Belvedere would throw up. In all likelihood a similar theme will be tricked out in *Charlie And Comedy*, the new series for Sunday, (tomorrow), though this one revolves around a father-son relationship. It's sports day on Tuesday at Amanda's, while Wednesday has last week's deferred episode of *Three's Company*, in which Jack throws a swank bash for the benefit of his restaurant license.

In the documentary field Thursday has *Starring The Actors*, which takes as its study that prime hunk of beefcake, Burt Reynolds. I doubt his famed appearance in *Playgirl* will be among the clips shown. Friday has *The Scientific Legacy Of The Arab World*, which examines the many contributions made by the Arabs in the various fields of mathematics.

Feature films

Tonight's is called *Amazons*, a made-for-TV effort. It's one for all you MCPs. Dr. Sharon Fields, (beautiful, match), is a bit put out when her patient, a U.S. Congressman, dies after an operation. Faced with a malpractice suit she enlists the help of Tony, (rough-edged but charming), (— blurb), to unravel the mystery. It transpires that quite a few of these deaths have been going on, and it further transpires that they are being caused by a bevy of (beautiful) women, descended from the original tribe of the Amazons. Their weapons are computers and a rare chemical that crazes its victims with fear. The blurb goes on to say: "Tense, fantastic, sinister, *Amazons* is a riveting and fast-paced action-thriller that will leave audience everywhere wondering if the famed women warriors still walk among us." Not quite the phraseology that I would use, but then I'm weird. Far more promising is Thursday's offering, *Souther*. Set in Louisiana in the 1930s it is a moving and inspirational tale of how Nathan Morgan, a poor black sharecropper, strives to build a new school-house in order to provide his son Danny with an education.

Detectives

These are back in force this week. First of all tomorrow (Sunday) has *The Master*. "Does anyone know of any lawful impediment why..." "Ughh!" grunts some neanderthal from the back row, and carts off the bride. You-know-who comes to the rescue. One of these days he simply has to meet up with *The Equalizer*, (Tuesday), who last week demonstrated that he's no slouch at the martial arts himself. This week he has to sort out the problems of some employees who are being exploited, (and murdered), by a gang. In *Moonlighting*, (Thursday), a TV announcer snuffs it on screen, and the call goes out for beauty and the beast to find out the villain. Which leaves us with Monday, and a double-header. First there is the concluding episode of *The Black Tower*. Honestly, all these bodies. Last week had two more, (if you

count the smashed marble statue). At this rate there won't be anyone going to Lourdes. The final scenes are very dramatic and nail-biting. Finally, the same night has our old friend Jessica Fletcher in *Murder, She Wrote*, tut-tutting over another corpse.

Drama and soaps

Tuesday has another from the stable of American Short Stories, and a tale of a man who used some fairly underhand means in turning \$20 into \$40,000 in gold. On Wednesday there is the final episode of *The Brief*. Poor old Bobby, what has he let himself in for? Well, a trial before a jury, primarily. Will he survive? Are there to be any more startling revelations about Leah, revealed last week as a CIA spy? Will Luke and Sam kiss and make up, or will he settle down with Annika? (Not much chance of the last, judging by some of the endearing comments they exchanged last week). It has been an excellent and absorbing series, and will be sorely missed. Another excellent series is *Love And Marriage*, which can be seen again on Friday, with a story called "The Clinger." Question: where are you likely to find a defrocked priest, a trained psychiatric social-worker who doubles as a

barnaid, and a man with a terminal heart-condition? Answer: in a squash club. They are all utter squash fanatics, and Alan, (our hero), who has never played in his life, makes the bad mistake of agreeing to play a game. Finally, Friday also has *Falcon Crest*, in which concerned, warm-hearted Angela tries to convince Melissa to give up her son. How very touching.

The World Cup

Welcome to the killing fields of the quarter-finals and semi-finals. Last week produced some thrilling games, 26 goals, several upsets, even more heroes, and a few tragics (alas, poor Morocco). This week's games promise to be even better. (It should be noted that at present ITV intend to continue their policy of last week by taping

Tonight

Duty Free8:30
Brazil v. France9:00
Feature Film: *Amazons*11:00
West Germany v. Mexico12:50

Sunday

Charlie And Company8:30
England v. Argentina9:00
The Master11:00
Spain v. Belgium12:50

Monday

Growing Pains8:30
The Black Tower9:00
Murder, She Wrote10:20

Tuesday

Amazons8:30
American Short Story9:00
The Equalizer10:20

Wednesday

Three's Company8:30
First Semi-Final9:00
The Brief11:00
Second Semi-Final12:50

Thursday

Starring The Actors8:30
Moonlighting9:00
Feature Film: *Souther*10:20

Friday

The Scientific Legacy Of The Arab World8:30
Love And Marriage9:00
Falcon Crest10:20



A minor difference of opinion arises over World Cup hopes in the Black Tower, Monday, 9:00.

Tonight

Brazil v. France (9:00): This really could prove to be the game of the tournament. In fact, these two teams were originally scheduled to meet in the final, but the Soviets winning their group ahead of France put paid to that. Both teams are steadily moving up through the gears (in the last round they were cruising comfortably in third). After a spirited opening by Poland, they were literally crucified by Brazil. The second and third goals were practically state of the art. As for the French victory over Italy, it was bordering on the contemptuous. Platini, as is his custom, delivered on the big occasion and Stoppr's second goal was thrilling. Brazil have yet to concede a goal in these finals. (Spain would have to concede that statement, but the record books prove otherwise). But if any team can prise them open it is France, with the bewildering and varied patterns they weave in midfield, in which the hugely-talented Tigana covers so much ground he resembles a human perpetual motion machine. I wouldn't presume to predict the outcome, but I would suggest that if this game lives up to its potential it will be the best example of why soccer is the most popular and thrilling team game on this planet.

West Germany v. Mexico (12:50): I don't suppose that Germany won many friends in this part of the world last week. But it has to be admitted that if it were not for the outstanding performance by Badou in goal then the margin of victory over Morocco would have been greater. The German level of consistency in the World Cup is awesome. In the last five competitions they have won once, been finalists twice, and semi-finalists once. They are extremely fit, very patient, and very resilient. They also have Rummenigge, who is beginning to look very useful. One is tempted to say of Mexico: "All right, you've had your fun, time to go." But of course the continued success of the national team is about the only fun to be had for the local population at present, what with the earthquake and the shrinking peso. (Time for some light relief: Heard about the Irish? Part of their World Cup preparations included stocking up beforehand with foreign currency. Unfortunately they bought Spanish pesetas instead of Mexican Pesos. True story). Anyway, in their game against Bulgaria they began to play a bit, and their second goal by Negretre was an acrobatic gem. Also, and this is true of any host country in World Cups, the further they advance the harder it becomes for referees to be totally impartial. You try keeping a cool head when 110,000 fanatics are screaming "PEN-ALTY!" at you.

Sunday

England v. Argentina (9:00): Well, it had to happen sooner or later. One of the beauties of the World Cup is that, unlike the Olympics, it is nearly totally free of politics. (Allright, Honduras and El Salvador once went to war because of a qualifying game, but...) Regrettably this is not the case here. No-one can seriously believe that a place in the semi-finals is all that is at stake here, though that in itself is quite a large

stake. There is a very real chance of some extreme brutality in this game (from both sides). However, if football is allowed to dominate, then it should be quite a game. On form, of course, Argentina should win. But if England manage to play as well as they did in the first half-hour against Poland, or the second half against Paraguay, an Argentine victory is by no means assured. (If they play as they did in the other games, it is going to be highly embarrassing). England have two aces in their pack. One is Gary Lineker, currently rattling in goals at a rate amounting to compulsion. The other is Peter Shilton. All goalkeepers resent giving away goals, but in Shilton's case it's something personal, a deep-seated psychological aversion, probably caused by a traumatic event in childhood. His state of mind is not helped when a lumbering oak like Terry Butcher makes suicidal back-passes like the one against Paraguay. A defence that boasts names such as Butcher and Sansome sounds formidable, but in reality it is prone to be slow and square, a combination that must make Maradona and Valdano drool in anticipation. They, like the whole Argentine team, are motoring. I only hope that if England do lose, Margaret Thatcher does not call down an air-strike on Mexico City in retaliation.

Belgium v. Spain (12:50): Football, as they say, is a funny game. After patriotism, most fans have their favourite teams, which teams are often as not people's favourite bets for the trophy itself. Denmark and the Soviet were among the front-runners in this respect. But they are out. The Soviets lost their 7-goal extra-time thriller against Belgium — easily the best game of tournament so far — as much through their own naivety as through the fact that Belgium, who simply do not know when they are beaten, suddenly discovered some devastating form, with the hard-running Jan Ceulemans pre-eminent. As for Denmark, I don't want to say "I told you so" (who am I kidding?), but I warned earlier that to play at their relentless pace throughout the competition was courting disaster in the climatic conditions of Mexico. They paid the price against Spain. At the same time it has to be said that Spain are showing the form that made them an outside tip for the title, and the much-vaunted Emilio Butragueno is showing why he is so highly rated. Spain should swing it, but with these two teams anything could happen.

First Semi-Final (12:50): This features the winners of Sundays two games, and several intriguing possibilities. *Second Semi-Final* (12:50): Assuming Germany to beat Mexico, then a match against Brazil would, I think, be the first world-cup confrontation between the two most consistent teams in the history of the competition. If they play France, then we have a repeat of the 1982 semi-finals, and a chance for Schuster and Bartiston to get warmly re-acquainted. It will be a torrid occasion, and will give France the opportunity to show that, just occasionally, revenge is a dish best eaten hot.

VR: The starting times of programmes marked are dependent on the possibility of extra-time being played in World Cup matches.

Cambridge is at centre of Britain's 'Silicon Valley'

By Alan Elmsley

Reader

CAMBRIDGE, England — From a room overlooking a medieval courtyard in Cambridge University, John Bradfield had the idea which was to transform the sleepy university town into Britain's high-technology capital. Bradfield, bursar of Trinity College, which boasts the great physicist Isaac Newton among its former members, thought of establishing what was to become Britain's first and biggest science park on a tract of farmland owned by the college since the 15th century. The park opened in 1973 and now contains 64 companies. Its success has attracted 250 more high-technology firms to set up in and around the city with a further 30-40 being added each year.

At the same time, Cambridge has become linked with the neighbouring town of Peterborough in a 30-mile "high-technology corridor" that planners hope will emerge as a British version of California's Silicon Valley.

Bradfield said the idea of creating the science park was Trinity's response to an appeal by the British government in the late 1960s for closer links between universities and industries.

"The idea was to create an interchange between the companies and the university for the benefit of both," he said.

"The companies have access to our brains and know-how and to

university research facilities. The university gets consultancy work for its underpaid academics, jobs for graduates, training for students and hopefully research grants for its departments," he told Reuters in an interview.

Trinity, which provided an initial £5 million (\$7.5 million) to prepare the 130-acre site, is also reaping a handsome return on its investment in the form of rents from the companies.

At a time when the British government is slashing grants to higher education and several universities are falling deep into debt, such extra income is clearly welcome.

Bradfield said the rental income went to restoring the crumbling masonry of the college buildings, some of which date back to 1490, and helped finance scholarships and grants.

The original science park site, dotted with futuristic metal and glass structures and landscaped with trees and lakes, is now virtually full and Trinity is looking around for more land.

Neighbouring St. John's College has already received planning permission for an "innovation centre" modelled on a development at the university of Utah to foster new high-tech enterprises, and the university is discussing turning a tract of vacant land south of the city into a biotechnology science park.

The opportunity of gaining access to university resources and establishing with top academic researchers has persuaded companies from the U.S., Finland, Sweden, and The Netherlands, as well as several multi-nationals, to transfer their research activities to the park.

According to Stewart Leslie, research director of NAPP Laboratories, an international pharmaceutical group which employs 300 people in a striking glass and concrete structure in the park, contacts with university scientists have already proved "exciting and informative."

The intertwined relations between the colleges and the park are further complicated by the fact that several university scientists have deserted their academic careers and formed companies in the park to exploit their discoveries.

But rapid expansion has not been universally welcomed in the traditionally inward-looking city.

In the 1960s, the city authorities were actively hostile to industry and tried to limit the population to 100,000, according to Lindy Beveridge, a former city councillor who is now public relations officer for the science park.

"They believed industry ruined the university city of Oxford and were determined not to allow that to happen here," she said.

When IBM tried to set up in Cambridge, they received a distinctly chilly reception and eventually went elsewhere.

This defensive attitude left the

city ill-prepared for the influx of the past decade. With the population already well over 100,000, house prices have doubled in the past six years, there are constant traffic jams in the narrow, winding streets and critics say Cambridge's tranquil environment is under threat.

Merchant banks, lawyers, estate agents and advertising agencies have added to the congestion by flocking into the city to share in the prosperity.

"There is a minority view that the growth should stop now because the city is bursting at the seams and its character is endangered," said university director-general Ken Edwards.

"But a majority believe that growth should continue if the development problems can be solved," he said.

The university authorities were actively encouraging the boom by setting up an advisory service to help academics to exploit the fruits of their research in return for a slice of the profits.

An industrial unit at one college tries to keep in touch with all research at the university with an eye to capitalising on commercial possibilities where appropriate, Edwards said.

"In a sense, it's already too late to talk of preserving sleepy old Cambridge," he said. "It's no longer a sleepy market town with a big university. It's a booming high-tech town with a big university."

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Scandal forces a replay of Yugoslav championship

BELGRADE (R) — The Yugoslav Soccer Association nullified the First Division championship result and punished two thirds of the division's teams after the country's biggest match rigging scandal.

The decision to punish 12 of the 18 teams, declare void all last weekend's results and replay the final round of the championship on June 29 was taken at a meeting of soccer chiefs Friday, the Tanjug News Agency said.

The clubs involved in the allegations will be penalised six points at the start of next season's championship, Tanjug said.

It is the first time the outcome of an entire Yugoslav championship has been overturned for rigging, although some clubs had been previously thrown out of the league for similar offences. The scandal is the latest in a series of soccer championship scandals around Europe in recent years.

Association President Slavko Stajcar had called for an investigation after last weekend's final round matches, in which seven out of nine games were alleged to have been fixed.

The championship was won by

Partizan Belgrade, who beat Zelenika Sarajevo 4-0. Red Star Belgrade came second on goal aggregate after beating Sarajevo with the same score.

But sports journalists and spectators said the players had clearly not been playing to win.

Tanjug said the 12 teams to be punished were OFK Belgrade, Buducnost Titograd, Red Star Belgrade, Celik Zenica, Dina Zagreb, Partizan Belgrade, Rjeka Sarajevo, Sutjeska Niksic, Velez Mostar, Vojvodina Novi Sad and Zelenika Sarajevo.

The match rigging scandal has

been taken to the highest political level and charges of widespread corruption have been made against Yugoslav clubs.

Stane Dolanc, a member of the collective state presidency and one of Yugoslavia's most prominent politicians, this week called for a crackdown on soccer corruption.

Soccer bosses Friday called on the highest political and state bodies to back drastic sanctions against team officials involved in match rigging.

In last weekend's round of nine matches, 44 goals were scored — twice the normal number of goals for a single round.

In an interview with the newspaper Vecernje Novosti, Dolanc said it was no secret that clubs were accumulating black funds and were involved in illegal currency dealings.

Mansell aims for hat-trick

DETROIT (R) — Briton Nigel Mansell has the chance of recording the first hat-trick of the Formula One season in "Car City" on Sunday — a Detroit Grand Prix triumph which would put him at the top of the world

championship for the first time. The Williams driver, now firmly established as a serious challenger for the crown, will be bidding for his fifth success in 10 races. Convincing back-to-back wins in Belgium last month and Canada last Sunday have enhanced his reputation as a winner.

Mansell has matured fast as a driver since he made his Grand Prix breakthrough at Britain's Brands Hatch circuit late last season.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Danish coach turned down Saudi offer

QUERETARO, Mexico (R) — Denmark's World Cup Coach Sepp Piontek said Thursday he had turned down a lucrative offer to manage Saudi Arabia's soccer team. "I remain under contract with the Danish National Federation until 1988, and I will stick by this agreement," said Piontek, a former defender in the West German team. The Danes lost 5-1 to Spain in a second-round match Wednesday, and the team, dubbed the "Red Tornado" by Mexican newspapers, returned home Friday. Piontek, who was offered a coaching job in Saudi Arabia in the spring, told a farewell press conference here the bid had been renewed during the Cup.

Italian clubs deny interest in Lineker

MILAN, Italy (R) — Italian soccer clubs Inter and AC Milan Friday denied British press reports that they were interested in signing England striker Gary Lineker, scorer of five goals so far in the World Cup Finals in Mexico. Inter Director Giancarlo Beltrami said: "This report about Lineker is not true," while an AC Milan spokesman said: "How can we be pursuing another foreigner when we already have the maximum number signed up?" Italian First Division clubs are currently allowed only two foreign signings and AC Milan have already renewed the contracts of their existing overseas players. England's Mark Hateley and Ray Wilkins, the spokesmen said.

Navratilova, Sukova meet today

EASTBOURNE, England (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova and Czechoslovakia's Helena Sukova crushed their semifinal opponents Friday to set up a rematch of last year's title match in the Pilkington Glass Ladies Tennis Championships.

Navratilova crushed an injured Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany 6-2, 6-0 before Sukova rolled over surprising American Robin White 6-0, 6-2 in this

Wimbledon warm-up event.

It is the second straight year that Navratilova and Sukova have battled for the Pilkington crown. The American left-hander won last year and will be after her fifth consecutive crown at Eastbourne when they meet Saturday.

Nice words precede big match

By Jon Henderson
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Rival coaches Tele Santana of Brazil and France's Henri Michel have set the tone for what many see as the classic contest of the 1986 World Cup, the quarter-final between their teams in Guadalajara Saturday.

Big matches often provoke big talk but the pre-match utterances of Santana and Michel have been stylish and civilised.

"It is a privilege to meet Brazil," said Michel. "Over the years they have set the standard for everyone else and they have my total admiration."

Santana, pressed on his plans to contain France's star player Michel Platini, said: "It is not the Brazilian way to set out to stop someone else playing. Let Platini and France worry about Socrates, Junior and Elzo."

The winners of the Brazil-France match will play either West Germany or Mexico, who meet in Saturday's other game in Monterrey, in next Wednesday's semifinals. The second semifinal pairing will be decided on Sunday when Argentina play England and Spain meet Belgium.

Of the three quarter-finals that bring together European and Latin American teams it is the contest between Brazil, World Champions in 1958, 1962 and

1970, and European Champions France that stands out as the connoisseur's choice.

As they have done in the past, Brazil came to these finals with people questioning whether they had the players to uphold the glittering standards they have set themselves. And as before they have surprised those same people with the gathering quality of their challenge.

The emergence of such players as full-back Josimar, scorer of two of the tournament's best goals, and Silas, whose fledgling skills have been compared to those of the great Pele, have helped give a lustre to the Brazilian performances.

Michel regards Brazil as a great team as well as an outstanding team. "People talk about weaknesses at the back but it isn't true."

Like Brazil, France's form has been on a gentle upward curve so that they were able to dispose of title-holders Italy with impressive ease in last Tuesday's second-round match.

Most important for France was the rise to somewhere near his

best form of Platini, regarded by no less a judge than Pele as the outstanding player of these finals. Platini's goal against the Italians was brilliantly executed.

Saturday's other match will be won by the Germans if they play their best, unaffected by the frantic support the host nation will receive, and contain the goal-scoring menace of Hugo Sanchez and Manuel Negrete.

Meanwhile players and officials of England and Argentina have been busily playing down the prospect of the 1982 Falklands conflict having any repercussions on their match on Sunday.

Argentina's star player Diego Maradona, tired by persistent questions on the subject, said Thursday: "Enough of these questions, please. We didn't bring a machine gun or anything like that with us. We came to play the world championship."

Jorge Valdano, another Argentine player, talked of the "hysterics" generated by talk of the Falklands. "I have seen nothing to suggest that the duel could be anything other than sporting."

Maradona: France must improve

MEXICO CITY (R) — Argentine captain Diego Maradona said France must improve on their performance against Italy if they are to beat Brazil in their World Cup quarter-final in Guadalajara on

Saturday. "France have to play much better to beat Brazil," Maradona said after the European Champions had comprehensively beaten Cup holders Italy 2-0 Tuesday.

"You have to respect France, but I don't think they can scare anyone."

Maradona said that France's victory was due largely to the poor performance of the Italians, who did not play to their strength of hitting their opponents with fast counter-attacks.

But he said Italy's defeat did not mean the end of the line for the players in the current Italian squad nor a change in style, even if coach Enzo Bearzot quit.

"The Italians have always played like this. I play in Italy all year long and I know that all the teams play the same way. These players are not finished," Maradona added.

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Economy

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.5010/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3890/95	Canadian dollars
	2.2420/35	West German marks
	2.5250/60	Dutch guilders
	1.8445/60	Swiss francs
	45.82/87	Belgian francs
	7.1550/1600	French francs
	1539/1540	Italian lire
	167.50/60	Japanese yen
	7.210/2250	Swedish crowns
	7.6310/6360	Norwegian crowns
	8.3270/3320	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	339.00/339.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed generally firmer after a mixed opening but trading was quiet throughout the session, dealers said.

At 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 share index was up 6.1 points at 1,655.7 while at 1400 GMT the FT 30 share index was 1,770 points. Dealers said market sentiment continued to be helped by hopes of a near term cut in 10 per cent U.K. clearing bank base lending rates despite the recent surge in sterling M-3 money supply.

Among leaders, ICI added 23p to 977 and Beecham 7p to 395 mainly on the back of strong U.S. demand.

British Telecom added 4p to 238 in the wake of Thursday's results, while in line with market expectations BOC rose 5p to 313. Elsewhere, P and O lost a net 3p to 510 and Hawker 2p to 571 while Rowntree Macintosh added 12p to 465. Hanson Trust closed unchanged at 177 after an opening 176.

Government bonds recovered some of the early 1/2 point losses after news of a smaller than expected 0.2 per cent May rise in the U.S. consumer price index which helped the U.S. bond market move higher to a small extent, dealers said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's full moon brings quick action into effect on important matters. This is an opportunity which you must do something about quickly in order to gain the benefits.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): There is an opportunity to improve your financial status, so be sure to act on it quickly. Get busy putting your ideas to work.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20): If you use a different method in business, you can get far better results.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): The full moon can be helpful in getting an important contact more agreeable with your own views in the morning.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21): Be more efficient at your regular activities and make big headway with your regular activities and make big headway with your regular activities and make big headway with your regular activities.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): While the moon is full, handle communication and traveling intelligently and you get good results.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Plan how to have a greater income and be most careful in spending money. After a busy day, a friend could prove disappointing.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): A good day to go after your personal aims and gain them. Be careful in the handling of financial affairs.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Get together quietly with bigwigs and know your true position with them. Your friends could be unreliable tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Be with persons who make you happy and are also helpful in gaining your personal desires.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): You can advance by joining with bigwigs in any public affairs, so get at this early. Later be of assistance to a confused friend.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have every ability at studying varying philosophies of life as well as international politics, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can, since there can be great success in such fields. Be sure to add foreign languages to the curriculum; as there will be much travel.

U.S. joins international investment organisation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States on Wednesday officially joined a new international body to insure investors in foreign countries against loss from war, riot and other risks.

The organisation is the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Dr. James W. Conrow, deputy assistant secretary of the treasury, signed for President Ronald Reagan's administration, obligating the United States to a \$22 million contribution.

The United States was the 28th country to sign, bringing the total of capital promised to \$443 million of the projected \$1.08 billion.

Dr. A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, immediately called a conference for September to set up rules and policies. The meeting is expected to take place at the bank's headquarters in Washington.

Dr. Ibrahim Shihata, an Egyptian who is vice president of the bank, has been in charge of the negotiations.

Dr. Clausen, an American, is leaving his job at the end of this month. He proposed setting up MIGA shortly after taking over the bank job in 1981.

"MIGA is now firmly on the way to realisation," he said in a statement on the occasion of the U.S. signature. "We hope that this will lead to ... the initiation of operations in 1987."

Investors who take out policies with MIGA will be protecting themselves against expropriation, breach of contract or a decision by the host government to freeze their funds, as well as against damage to their property from war or civil strife. MIGA will also give advice to investors and provide a guarantee.

Its head will be Dr. Barber Conable, who takes over as head of the bank from Dr. Clausen in July.

Eventually, MIGA is expected to sustain itself from the premiums paid for the insurance. The U.S. government now has its own agency to do a similar job, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), one of the few federal agencies that turn a profit.

Senate to vote on major tax reform bill Tuesday

Meanwhile, the Senate agreed Thursday to vote next Tuesday on a historic reform of the U.S. income tax system that would give most Americans a tax cut and raise payments by business.

Approval by the Senate, which sees likely, would bring President Reagan a step closer to winning the major domestic policy goal of his second term.

Once it clears the Senate, a compromise tax bill must be worked out with the House of Representatives which passed a very different overhaul of the tax laws last year.

Bahrain expects more bank closures

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain Monetary Agency Governor Abdulla Saif said Thursday he expected more banks to leave Bahrain this year, but he believed most of the cost cutbacks by banks on the island had now been made.

Bahrain is the biggest banking centre in the Middle East, with about 170 banks represented, but so far have pulled out recently and many more have made major reductions in operations amid a regional economic downturn caused by falling oil revenues.

Sheikh Saif told Reuters in an interview: "In 1986, I expect to see several more offshore bank branches closing. There has, of course, been some retrenchment and so streamlining of activities but I sense that we have now seen the most of that."

He said four new applications for bank licenses, which he did not name, were now being processed and the overall number of institutions here would remain close to 170.

Asked if those banks which left would be "punished" by not being allowed to return later, he said: "In certain cases it is fully understandable that banks may wish to close their doors and in those cases the authorities have no difficulty. Where, however, it is clear that a bank's motivation has been purely that of making profit I think it is equally understandable that the authorities may wish to view the bank in a different light," he said.

Two banks, Canada's Bank of Nova Scotia and Kreditbank of Belgium, have recently announced plans to close their Bahrain offshore banking units (OBUs).

Three OBUs and three representative offices closed in 1985, while in 1984 one OBU shut and two representative offices. Sheikh Saif said three of the four OBUs had closed because of the collapse of the parent bank.

He said the total consolidated assets of the offshore banks here, including those held abroad of Bahrain-based institutions, were around \$64 billion at the end of March, and he expected this to level off at about \$60 billion.

With commercial and investment banks, total assets of the island's banks were about \$66 billion at the end of March. "I suspect that this figure will stabilise between \$60 billion and \$70 billion," he said.

Bank profitability has been hit by the economic downturn, which has reduced profitable new business and caused mounting losses on loans.

The governor said the combined profits of the 16 locally-incorporated OBUs declined to \$205.2 million in 1985 from \$242.0 million in 1984, while those of the 20, full commercial banks fell to \$26.0 million Bahraini dinars (\$68.9 million) from \$33.3 million (\$88.2 million).

Provisions for loan losses have made a significant impact on the profits of some banks in the last two years.

Asked about 1986 results, he said: "I think we have seen the peak reached now in provisioning and because of that and the indications that some loan loss recoveries are beginning to be made, I suspect the overall result for 1986 will not be much different."

He said the agency had persuaded some banks not to declare dividends in 1985 as part of its supervisory activities, which he described as a "non-comprehensive in the world."

Asked if a trend toward mergers among Bahrain's banks was likely, Sheikh Saif said discussions among shareholders of five institutions, which talked about a merger into one bank last year, were continuing.

Whether this would lead to a combination into one or more institutions was not clear, he said.

The banks concerned were Bahrain International Bank, the Bahrain and Kuwait Investment Group, Bahrain Middle East Bank, Kuwait Asia Bank and United Gulf Bank.

OPEC will seek higher oil price, market share

LONDON (R) — OPEC ministers meet this week at a new venue, but face an old and intractable problem: How to raise the price of their crude oil without cutting back production.

With world prices languishing at around \$12 a barrel, most of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are desperate to push the price back up, and the conference starting on the Yugoslav island of Brioni next Wednesday will seek a consensus on how to do so.

"OPEC is now shooting for a gradual increase in prices to a reasonable level before the end of this year while at the same time defending its market share," Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said this month.

However, recent developments in the world oil market have thrown doubt on what that market share should be.

At their last gathering in April, 10 of the ministers agreed that OPEC should aim to produce 16.3 million barrels per day (b/d) in the third quarter, rising to 17.3 million b/d in October-December.

But the low prices prevailing over the last six months have succeeded in forcing a drastic cutback in the search for new oil by OPEC's competitors. Nearly two-thirds of U.S. drilling rigs have shut down in the past year because of what a leading U.S. oilman called "distress prices."

The low prices have also encouraged conservation. The International Energy Agency expects industrialised countries to use 2.5 per cent more oil this year than in 1985, which OPEC's higher-cost rivals are in no position to supply.

This has allowed OPEC to open the floodgates. Most of its members are producing far above their current quotas. The industry newsletter Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said last week their combined output was heading towards 19 million b/d — three million b/d above the current agreed ceiling.

The glut on the markets has also kept prices down around the — to OPEC — unacceptably low level of \$12 a barrel.

After the April meeting, OPEC foresaw a gradual price rise which would "create its own dynamic in the market," pushing levels back to \$18-20 a barrel, if not to the \$28 it has posted as its eventual aim. But apart from occasional hikes as far as \$16 due to factors outside OPEC's control, this has failed to materialise.

"Any price recovery will be gradual and will depend not only on OPEC's ability to comply with its decisions but also on cooperation with non-OPEC producers and the distribution of quotas," OPEC conference chairman, Mr. Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, of Venezuela now admits.

But last month's Tokyo economic summit of seven leading consumer nations dashed any hope of wider cooperation when its final communiqué declared: "For the industrialised countries, and indeed for the world economy, the recent decline in oil prices will help to sustain non-inflationary growth."

Many non-OPEC oil producers are cautiously willing to coordinate their production policy, and OPEC recently hooked a big fish when the new Norwegian government agreed to talks.

Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland is now on an official visit to Venezuela which will include a meeting with Mr. Hernandez Grisanti. But Britain, by far the largest North Sea producer, remains adamantly opposed to any cooperation, and even the compliant non-OPEC states insist that OPEC itself must take the first step.

In search of consensus, six key OPEC ministers met last month in Taif, Saudi Arabia, to compare notes on their soundings among non-OPEC producers, and emerged to say there was general agreement on OPEC production cutbacks.

The details will be presented in Brioni, which Mr. Hernandez Grisanti has forecast will be a decisive meeting.

The ministers must first

reassess demand for OPEC oil in view of the increasing world consumption and possible cutbacks by their competitors, which could total more than 500,000 b/d.

Informal reports from the Taif meeting said the suggested figures could be 17.5 million b/d for the third quarter, rising to 17.9 million in the fourth quarter. But demand will certainly not reach current output of up to 19 million b/d, so if prices are to improve, there must be a general reallocation of quotas, with some or all members accepting genuine cuts.

In the past, this has proved almost impossible to achieve, especially as two OPEC members — Iran and Iraq — are at war, and the poorer members like Venezuela and Nigeria need to sell every barrel they can at today's low prices.

As always, a key question will be the position of Saudi Arabia, which has been blamed by several

other OPEC countries for initiating the fall in prices by boosting its output after a long period of self-restraint and abandoning its "swing producer" role, by which it varied its output to compensate for overproduction by others.

Ecuador's Minister Javier Espinosa Teran spoke for OPEC and non-OPEC oil-producers alike when he told a news conference last week: "We are all looking for an increase in prices, and the only way of getting this is by controlling production. But if there is no consensus, we will stay at our present levels."

On the past record of OPEC conferences, the probability is that no such consensus will emerge.

This would leave each member to produce what it can sell, the overall ceiling to settle where it might, and the hoped-for price recovery to depend on the usual fourth quarter upsurge in demand as the northern hemisphere winter approaches.

Turkey, Iran to press ahead with oil, gas pipeline plan

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Iran are expected to call for tenders by September for a research and marketing study on proposals to pipe Iranian oil and gas to Turkey, Iran's Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi said Thursday.

He told a news conference he discussed the plan with Turkish officials in talks that ended Thursday. Another Iranian delegation was due to arrive Thursday to follow up on the proposals.

"The negotiations which have been going on for a year have now reached a final stage," Mr. Nabavi said.

Iraq, Iran's Gulf war enemy, already has a pipeline with a capacity of about one million barrels per day carrying its oil through Turkey to the Mediterranean.

The Iranian plan is to reach Turkish and European markets with its oil and gas output and also to avoid losses through Iraqi attacks on its exports through the Gulf.

Mr. Nabavi said he also discussed trade matters and he expected a "protocol" would be signed — a pending, an existing accord.

He said the protocol would not affect the price of Iranian oil to Turkey, Iran last month agreed to Turkish demands for flexible netback pricing after Turkey drastically cut the amount of Iranian oil it was buying.

Imports from Iran in the first quarter were only 348,000 tonnes compared with 1.4 million tonnes in the same 1985 period.

Mr. Nabavi said trade exchanges for the year between the two countries, which they agreed in January should reach \$3 billion, might now total over \$2 billion.

The earlier barter agreement which provided for Iranian oil exports worth some \$1.5 billion was based on an oil price of \$28 a barrel, he said.

U.S. oil imports rise by 20%

NEW YORK (OPECNA) — United States crude oil imports for the first five months of this year have risen by 20.5 per cent compared with the same period in 1985, according to the American Petroleum Institute (API).

API reported here that over the period oil imports had averaged 3.4 million b/d, up from last year's figure of 2.8 million b/d.

Crude imports of 4.1 million b/d in May increased 16.7 per cent from the 3.5 million b/d average recorded for the same month in 1985, representing one of the highest levels in nearly four years, said the report.

API noted that petroleum product imports were down 8.4 per cent to 1.8 million b/d in May and to 1.7 million b/d so far this year.

Aramex reviews operations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Aramex International Courier have held their world managers' meeting in Amman. The meeting, held in the Regency Hotel conference centre, on June 18-19, was the first such meeting Aramex management have held.

Dr. Charles Soud, Aramex Middle East regional manager, opened the meeting.

"This worldwide gathering of Aramex management has been a great success on many different levels. It gave us the opportunity to meet, review the company's present position and future plans. We shall be holding these meetings regularly."

Aramex is the largest Arab international courier company in the world and is one of the largest couriers operating in the Middle East. Aramex has fully owned and operated offices throughout the Middle East, London, New York and Los Angeles, and is due to announce the opening of its Paris office at the end of June, with Hong Kong, Manila and Adelaide (U.S.).

Aramex also offers a worldwide door-to-door cargo service.

THE Daily Crossword by M. Crowell & C. Brewer

ACROSS

1 Flower holder

5 Mark

9 — tick

13 Auspices

14 Casals

15 Instrument

16 Persia today

18 A Gardner

19 Writing item

20 Gun a motor

21 Terrible

22 Appeared

24 Bay

25 Sound sense

26 Likeness

27 General e.g.

30 Turbul

35 Sp. cry of admiration

37 "I, smelt"

38 Textile fiber

39 Dog pest

40 Prevent

41 Sharp points

42 Court demand

43 Cut

44 Disposed

45 Information

47 Poetry theme

48 Short track

52 Begin

55 Loosen

57 Financial

58 Governing

60 Taj Mahal site

61 Lullaby

62 Silly ones

63 Gusto

64 Christmas

65 Formerly once

66 Metals in the rough

DOWN

1 Survive

2 She

3 Table setting

4 Inhabitant

5 Observed

6 Measure and

7 Harrow

8 Ancient

10 Word with coat

11 Max. container of toys

12 Conscience

13 Center or trot

14 Just

15 Lump

16 Fox

17 Repeat

18 Come together

19 Prefer

20 Gen. Bradley

21 Money seeker

22 Robert

23 Obsolete

24 Notable

25 Periodic

26 Occurring in spring

27 April

28 or MacArthur

29 Best on a ship

30 Care for

31 Insects

32 Omen

33 Three of a kind

34 Excellent

35 Try

36 Mixture

37 Nitrogenous

Yesterday's Puzzle Solution:

ACROSS

1. FLOWER

5. MARK

9. TICK

13. AUSPICES

14. CASALS

15. INSTRUMENT

16. PERSIA

18. GARDNER

19. WRITING

20. GUN

21. TERRIBLE

22. APPEARED

24. BAY

25. SOUND

26. LIKENESS

27. GENERAL

30. TURBULENCE

35. SHOUT

37. I, SMELT

38. TEXTILE

39. DOG

40. PREVENT

41. SHARP

42. COURT

43. CUT

44. DISPOSED

45. INFORMATION

47. POETRY

48. SHORT

52. BEGIN

55. LOOSEN

57. FINANCIAL

58. GOVERNING

60. TAJ MAHAL

61. LULLABY

62. SILLY

63. GUSTO

64. CHRISTMAS

65. FORMERLY

66. METALS

DOWN

1. SURVIVE

2. SHE

3. TABLE

4. INHABITANT

5. OBSERVED

6. MEASURE

7. HARROW

8. ANCIENT

10. WORD

11. MAXIMUM

12. CONSCIENCE

13. CENTER

14. JUST

15. LUMP

16. FOX

17. REPEAT

18. COME

19. PREFER

20. GENERAL

21. MONEY

22. ROBERT

23. OBSOLETE

24. NOTABLE

25. PERIODIC

26. OCCURRING

27. APRIL

28. MACARTHUR

29. BEST

30. CARE

31. INSECTS

32. OMEN

33. THREE

34. EXCELLENT

35. TRY

36. MIXTURE

37. NITROGENOUS

Peanuts



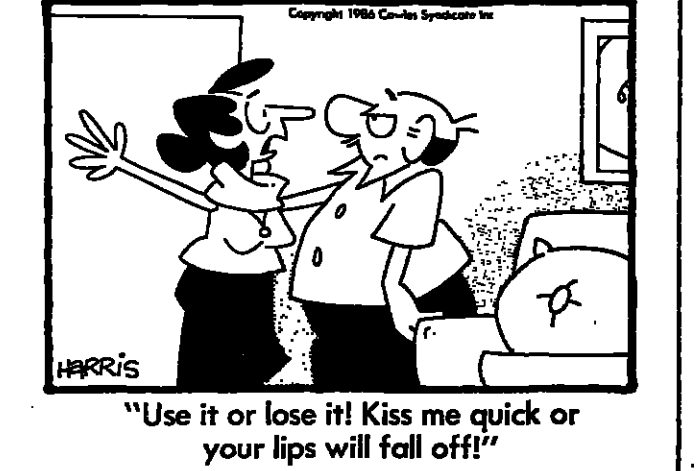
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OSLOE

VELCO

BLAURT

LOPPIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE " " THERE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PERKY MAGIC DOOMED RENEGE

Answer: What to say to someone who complains of being a light sleeper— TRY DOING IT IN THE DARK

Reagan, under congressional fire, welcomes Soviet arms proposals

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, criticised in the U.S. Congress and allied countries for his decision to abandon the SALT-2 treaty, has cautiously welcomed the latest Soviet arms reduction proposals.

In a speech at Glassboro, New Jersey, Thursday, the president said the Soviet proposals could represent a turning point in negotiations, and urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to join preparations for their next summit meeting.

The Soviet response to the warner signals from Mr. Reagan may come next Monday, when new Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin presents his credentials at the White House.

Even as the president was speaking, Congress handed Mr. Reagan a sharp rebuke on his decision to abandon the unratified 1979 SALT-2 strategic arms treaty.

In a 236-143 vote on a non-binding resolution, the House of Representatives directed Mr. Reagan to abide by the treaty.

The Republican-led Senate Armed Services Committee approved 10 to 9 a similar non-binding amendment calling

on him to continue adherence to the SALT-2 limits.

Resolutions of that kind have no force of law.

Western allies already have voiced deep concern over Mr. Reagan's decision to abandon the treaty which they regard as a major constraint on the superpower arms race.

Despite the vote, a White House spokesman said Mr. Reagan has not changed his position on SALT and stood by his May 27 announcement that the United States felt free to exceed its limits on nuclear weapons later this year.

The president also faced hostile votes in both House and Senate committees on his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly called "Star Wars."

The House Armed Services Committee voted to cut \$1.7 billion out of his request for \$5.4 billion in 1987 research funds, and the Senate Armed Services

Committee was expected to take similar action.

Mr. Reagan's Glassboro speech was widely interpreted in Washington as an attempt to counter such criticism by declaring his readiness to move on a summit and arms control.

Mr. Reagan noted Glassboro was the site of a 1967 meeting between the then President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The meeting yielded few immediate results but led indirectly to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty.

Summits were not enough, he said. "I have come here to invite Mr. Gorbachev to join me in taking action, action in the name of peace," he added.

Mr. Reagan recently wrote to Mr. Gorbachev suggesting their representatives meet as soon as possible to start planning their second summit, agreed to in Geneva last November.

Moscow has proposed a reduction of its strategic arsenal if the United States restricted Star Wars research and agreed to abide by the ABM treaty for at least a further 15 years.

Mr. Reagan said the latest

Soviet proposals were not acceptable as they stood but that "it appears that the Soviets have begun to make a serious effort."

"If both sides genuinely want progress then this could represent a turning point in the effort to make ours a safer and more peaceful world," he said.

"We believe that possibly an atmosphere does indeed exist that will allow for serious discussion."

Mr. Reagan said he based his newly optimistic assessment of the prospects for an agreement on a range of issues "from nuclear power plant safety to conventional force reductions in Europe."

The Soviet-led Warsaw Pact has proposed to reduce by more than one million the number of troops facing each other in Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev has voiced concern that the Chernobyl disaster represented nuclear dangers facing the world and some form of international cooperation was needed to prevent a repetition.

"It is indeed fitting to pay particular attention to arms negotiations in these days, for if the Soviet Union proves willing, this can represent a moment of opportunity in relations between our nations," Mr. Reagan said.

Hundreds die in Peru prison riots

LIMA (R) — The Peruvian military said at least 154 leftist guerrilla prisoners were killed in a battle for two Lima jails and more bodies remained to be uncovered from the ruins of the island prison of El Fronton.

Government and police sources said the total death toll could be as high as 350 after a day of bloody fighting in which troops used anti-tank missiles and rockets to break up the prisoners' concrete and brick barricades.

Earlier official estimates totalled more than 400 dead.

A military communiqué said three soldiers were killed and 20 wounded in the fighting.

It said 124 guerrillas were killed at Lurigancho, in the east of the city, many of them burned or asphyxiated in the fortifications they had built in the prison exercise yard.

At El Fronton, where fighting raged most of Thursday, the military said 30 bodies had been recovered and more lay in the ruins of the tunnels and galleries the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (shining path) guerrillas built during their three-year stay.

It said the guerrillas had also killed a number of common criminals who had tried to surrender during the fighting.

A government source earlier told Reuters that almost all the guerrilla inmates of El Fronton died in the fighting.

Official figures issued a month ago have the number of Sendero prisoners on the island at around 300, but lawyers representing the families of the inmates said it had dropped in recent weeks and could have been as low as 170 at

the time of the fighting. They said some prisoners had been released and others had been moved to other prisons in Lima.

The military said that because of the damage inflicted to the area of the prison occupied by the guerrillas, it was impossible to say how many bodies lay in the ruins.

It said the guerrillas had built an underground warren on the island, complete with escape routes to the sea.

Much of this was destroyed in fighting, in which the guerrilla inmates used automatic rifles, submachine guns and explosives. The impunity with which convicted Sendero leaders continued to organise and send instructions from the island prison had been a cause for concern to senior military officers for some time.

Sendero prisoners were isolated from other inmates when they were sent to El Fronton and Lurigancho, and they set up no-go areas at the jails, intimidating guards.

Family visitors smuggled in arms, bricks and concrete in food parcels and in the folds of their clothes, and over the years the guerrillas received enough material to build formidable defences.

The military gave no information about the fate of several hostages seized at the two prisons and the women's jail of Santa Barbara, where another revolt was put down Thursday with the loss of two guerrilla lives.

It said the prisons had now been declared restricted military zones under the state of emergency in force in Lima since February.

"(Peruvian President Alan) Garcia has given carte blanche for the armed forces to kill," Marta Huatay, a spokeswoman for the Association of Democratic Lawyers of Peru, a group representing the inmates' families, told reporters.

She said the families feared they would not be given back the bodies of their dead, and that they would be buried in common graves, as happened when 30 Sendero guerrillas were killed in a revolt at Lurigancho last October.

The crushing of the revolts was a major blow to Sendero, which has recently spread its insurgency out of its strongholds in the mountainous southern region of Ayacucho.

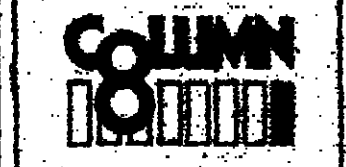
Meanwhile the Washington Times reported Friday that a shipment of Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles, rocket launchers and light trucks seized by Panama was bound for Peruvian rebels, U.S. intelligence officials believe.

But the officials are not certain why the 250 tons of arms and supplies were not delivered, the newspaper reported.

The weapons were being carried by the Danish freighter Pia Vesta, which was awaiting entry into the Panama canal at Balboa when it was boarded Wednesday by Panamanian Self-Defence Forces.

It had originally passed through the canal June 2, said the intelligence officials, who were not identified by the newspaper.

Officials, while not sure who was to receive the weapons, are concentrating on two groups: The Sendero Luminoso, or shining path, and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.



Home won through competition, lost through apartheid

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A South African woman who won a \$27,000 home in a competition after living in a garage for 10 years cannot move in because she is black and the prize is in a white suburb, the Star newspaper has reported. It said competition organisers had promised to provide Perethia Radebe, a hawker, with a replica of the house in a nearby township reserved for blacks under the apartheid policy.

Woman gives birth twice in 6 days

HONG KONG (R) — A peasant woman in south western China gave birth twice in six days, a Hong Kong newspaper said Friday. The pro-Peking Wen Wei Po said Zhang Guibai, 30, of Sichuan province, was found to be still pregnant after giving birth to a baby girl on May 23. The daily quoted the official China News Service as saying doctors discovered Zhang had a second uterus. A baby boy was delivered six days later. The mother and both infants were in good health, it said. China's stringent family planning law permits couples to have only one child.

World Cup brings East German drunks into the open

EAST BERLIN (R) — The Mexico soccer World Cup has brought a major upsurge in early morning drunken driving and traffic accidents in East Germany, according to police reports. The newspaper Neue Zeit quoted police as saying the number of people who had lost their driving licences in stepped-up morning alcohol checks in East Berlin had risen by seven per cent since the start of the World Cup. The newspaper Berliner Zeitung cited driver Bernd K. who had drunk six bottles of beer and two glasses of schnapps before turning in — enough to violate the zero blood-alcohol law when he was stopped in a special police check that morning. "Clearly some drivers are forgetting their obligations over the World Cup period. There's no other way of explaining the rise in early morning drunken driving," Berliner Zeitung quoted one police officer as saying. A police spokesman was also quoted as saying the number of traffic accidents has also risen steeply over the last week.

U.S. police seal off ancient monument

AMESBURY, England (AP) — Hundreds of police sealed off Stonehenge on Friday in an attempt to enforce a ban on music festivals at the 4,000-year-old site. Officers from seven forces ringed the site shortly before dawn in a three-day operation, closing the monument to would-be festival-goers and tourists alike until 6 p.m. Sunday.

6 held for selling babies to Israelis

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP) — Six people have been arrested for selling newborn babies to childless Israeli couples for the past year, police said Wednesday. Federal police inspector Atílio Antonio Cerqueira said by phone from his office in Florianópolis, 700 kilometres south of Sao Paulo, that six Brazilians, including three men and three women, were arrested Monday and charged with baby trafficking. Detained for questioning, and later released, were 22 Israeli couples who had already received the babies from the gang and were preparing to return to Israel. Cerqueira said, "The Israeli couples did not know that purchasing babies is illegal and no charges will be filed against them," Cerqueira said.

Rabbi arrested for illegal seduction

TEL AVIV (R) — A 64-year-old Israeli rabbi was arrested on suspicion that he had persuaded women to have sex with him by promising love-making would drive demons from their bodies, police said. They said the rabbi threatened to "use witchcraft against those unwilling to submit to him. He came under investigation after a young woman suffering from "an undisclosed ailment" told police she had sex with him because he said it would exorcise evil spirits making her ill.

12 hurt in Punjab by Sikh extremist attack

A WRITSAR, India (Agencies) — Sikh extremists sprayed automatic gunfire indiscriminately in a crowded bazaar in a town near this holy city Friday, wounding 12 civilians, Punjab state police reported.

Authorities later imposed an indefinite, round-the-clock curfew in Nakodar town after violent Hindu protests erupted. The Hindus were protesting the shootings and police failure to arrest the gunmen.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said three extremists, armed with sten guns and revolvers, fired into the crowd for several minutes from a motorcade. They sped from the scene before police arrived.

The attack occurred less than 24 hours before the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab.

The city is now the joint capital of Punjab and neighbouring Haryana state, a Hindu-majority area.

The Chandigarh deal, linked to the transfer of 70,000 acres (29,000 hectares) of land to Haryana, has run into trouble following opposition from Punjab chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala, head of the moderate Sikh political party the Akali Dal.

PTI said Mr. Barnala dashed to New Delhi Thursday night for talks with Home (interior) Minister Buta Singh on the land swap, a key part of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's plans to restore peace in strife-torn Punjab.

The north India state has been the scene of constant violence connected with a campaign by extremists for a separate Sikh nation.

Mr. Gandhi made a last-minute effort Friday to push through an agreement on which land will be given to Haryana state in exchange for the scheduled loss of the state capital of Chandigarh.

Mr. Gandhi conducted a meeting of his cabinet's Political Affairs Committee on the controversial transfer of Chandigarh, to violence-torn Punjab state and on the land exchange issue.

Mr. Gandhi's government has said it plans to go ahead with the long-promised transfer. But two of his chief aides have been pressing officials in Sikh-dominated Punjab and Haryana, which has a Hindu majority, to agree in advance of the transfer on which territory will be given to Haryana.

The United News of India on Friday quoted an official government spokesman, whose name was not given, as saying the government still was committed to the transfer agreed upon by Mr. Gandhi and Sikh moderates last July.

In Chandigarh about 90 per cent of businesses were closed in a strike called by Hindu leaders opposed to the transfer.

About 200 people attended a rally outside a Hindu temple at which speakers warned the crowd Punjab's violence would spill over into Chandigarh after the transfer. More than 350 people have been killed in Punjab this year in attacks by Sikh militants demanding an independent nation.

Early votes show Reagan will not get full SDI funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Early voting in the U.S. Congress shows President Ronald Reagan isn't going to get all the money he wants next year for "Star Wars" research, congressional sources say.

Mr. Reagan wanted \$5.4 billion in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1 for the anti-missile programme, known formally as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

But he won't get that a month, according to the early votes taken by the Armed Services Subcommittee in the opposition Democratic-controlled House of Representatives and the Republican-controlled Senate.

The House Armed Services Subcommittee on Thursday approved a total Star Wars budget for fiscal 1987 of about \$3.6 billion, said the sources, speaking on condition that they not be identified.

The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee last week approved a \$4.6 billion Star Wars budget, but the full committee is likely to vote for a lower figure, the sources said.

The two panels are taking the first steps in the long process of preparing next year's defence budget. The spending bills which pass the committee and are later approved on the floor will have to be reconciled in a House-Senate Conference Committee.

Mr. Reagan's 1987 Star Wars budget request includes \$4.8 billion in Pentagon money and another \$600 million for the U.S. Energy Department, which oversees nuclear weapons research and production.

For the current fiscal year, Congress has approved \$2.75 billion in Pentagon SDI spending and another \$280 million in Energy Department projects.

On Thursday, the House Subcommittee voted \$3.4 billion in SDI money for the Pentagon and another \$250 million in Energy Department funds for the programme.

Earlier, the panel took several voice votes on other SDI budget levels, but all were defeated, the sources said.

Marcos supporters hurt during demonstration

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Scores of people were injured Friday when police used tear gas and truncheons to disperse supporters of ousted president Ferdinand Marcos, a police spokesman said.

Anti-riot squads moved in at dawn after Marcos followers ignored appeals to end a night-long demonstration outside the suburban Manila office of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The demonstrators rushed to the area after rumours that Mr. Enrile, a leader of the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled Marcos in February and installed Corason Aquino as president, had been dismissed and was leading a coup against the new government, the spokesman said.

He quoted rally organisers as saying the rally was to show

support for Mr. Enrile — who also was defence minister under Marcos — and his crusade against "communists who have infiltrated the Aquino government."

Mr. Aquino Thursday denied there had been a coup attempt and accused Marcos of launching a "disinformation campaign" against her government from a exile in Hawaii.

Manila newspapers say Mr. Enrile, who served Marcos for 20 years, has been feuding with other members of the Aquino cabinet over its peace overtures towards Communist rebels who have waged a 17-year war against the Manila government.

Diplomats and political analysts see Mr. Enrile as a potential threat to Mrs. Aquino because a large number of soldiers are still loyal to him.

Rebels claim control of Afghan town

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan guerrillas fighting Moscow-backed Afghan troops Friday said they were virtually in control of the western town of Herat following an offensive launched on Sunday.

The exiled Jamiat Islami Party said in a statement 200 troops were killed or wounded and that five of their men were killed and 10 injured in the fighting. Only the security headquarters remained under government control, he added.

There was no independent confirmation of the report.

The Jamiat Islami is led by Burhanuddin Rabbani, who ends a visit to Washington during which he and three other guerrilla leaders held talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and several key U.S. officials.

The guerrillas, whose bases are mainly in Pakistan, have been fighting Soviet-backed Afghan troops since 1979.

Two Afghan refugees were killed and eight wounded when a bus in which they were travelling hit a landmine in Pakistan's North West Frontier province, official sources said Friday.

They said Thursday night's blast was about 250 kilometres south

west of the provincial capital of Peshawar.

It took to 10 the number of people killed this week in blasts in the province bordering Afghanistan.

Pakistan, a U.S. ally, supports the guerrillas and has often blamed similar blasts on Afghan agents in the province, home to about three million Afghan refugees.

Meanwhile Afghan resistance leaders, ending a visit to Washington, expressed disappointment at the Reagan administration's refusal to give them formal diplomatic recognition but said they expected to win it eventually.

In an interview with Reuters Thursday, the leaders said they were dissatisfied with the level of U.S. aid and denied they had received U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, as congressional and other U.S. sources have reported over the past few months.

"We believe eventually there will come a time soon when the United States and other countries will decide as far as giving us official and political recognition," Burhanuddin Rabbani, the group's spokesman, said.

"This really is our legitimate right, this recognition," he said

through an interpreter.

Rabbani and three other resistance leaders, members of a newly-formed Alliance of Mujahadeen Rebels arrived last Saturday to publicise their struggle and seek international political recognition.

They were due to leave Washington Friday and may stop in several European capitals before returning to Pakistan.

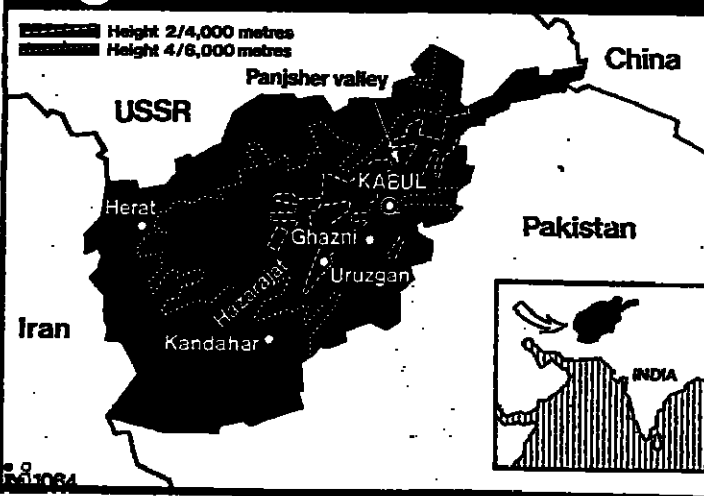
Rabbani said the visit was arranged by the U.S. government and various private groups supporting the resistance movement.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said the president told the group it would be premature to break with the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul and extend diplomatic recognition to the rebels.

Later, the New York Times quoted an unnamed senior U.S. official as saying recognition depended on the rebels acquiring "more of the attributes of a government."

Rabbani told Reuters his group already deserved recognition after building an extensive system of medical, health, social and judicial institutions to serve the Afghan people.

Afghanistan



He said U.S. officials gave no hint when recognition might come but he believed it was under consideration.

News accounts have said the United States has given the rebels up to \$500 million in covert aid. There were also reports Washington had provided them with 300 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

"The Mujahadeen so far have not received any Stinger missiles," Rabbani said.

Asked if the administration promised such weapons, he said: "We really are not aware of any

details of this matter."

Another leader, Sebgatullah Mojadedi, called the weapons a priority and said: "We have expressed interest in having Stingers but so far nothing has happened."

The rebels said their talks focused on political matters. U.S. officials indicated the rebels would receive about \$15 million in overt U.S. humanitarian aid in 1987, the same as 1986, but did not discuss military aid, Rabbani said.

"This is really a very small amount... we have indicated we need as much as we can get," he added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ J542 ♠ A8654 ♣ J5 ♦ 72
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Dble ?
2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?
A. — We realize that, for his takeout double, East quite possibly has four cards in each major suit. Nevertheless, we suggest that you bid one heart. Experience has shown that, unless you make your normal bid in this situation, you could find yourself in a very awkward position as the bidding develops.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable you hold:
♠ A1074 ♠ A92 ♣ 65 ♦ KQJ8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A. — There is no question about going to slam. However, six no trump might not be the right spot. Partner could have four clubs on this auction, so it behooves you to first probe for a 4-4 fit by bidding three clubs. If partner does raise clubs, choose the suit slam.

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 10873 ♠ Q8652 ♣ KJ ♦ A8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠
2 ♣ ?

What do you bid now?
A. — Your hands are going to fit very well. Partner has at most one spade and your honors in his suit are pure gold. Don't put any strain on partner. Jump to four hearts. A bid of three hearts would be competitive, rather than showing strength.

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you

hold:
♠ K2 ♠ A983 ♠ A95 ♦ A106
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Dble
Pass 2 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?
A. — Obviously, your alternatives are a bid of two no trump or a raise to three clubs. We feel it is a little aggressive to suggest a no trump contract with only a single stopper in the enemy suit. Therefore, we would raise to three clubs. If partner shows any signs of life over this forward-going move, we will, of course, rebid three no trump.

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KQ1097632 ♠ 83 ♦ 7 ♦ J6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?
A. — When partner bids over your preempt it usually implies some sort of a fit for your suit. The one exception is a bid of four hearts over a three spade preempt — that is natural. Since you have tolerance for partner's suit and he might have none for yours, you should be delighted to pass.

Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AK954 ♠ KJ62 ♠ K104 ♦ 5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Dble
Pass 2 ♣ Pass Pass

What action do you take?
A. — While partner cannot have much, he must have a smattering of values and some cards in hearts. Therefore, we would make a penalty double. If that doesn't suit partner, he can always retreat to two spades.